

lancholy...
former PM

No 61,551

THE TIMES

MONDAY JUNE 6 1983

20p

TOMORROW

The Menace Succession
Prince Rainier talks to
Alan Hamilton about the
future and his planned
abdication

What well-dressed
joggers wear
Suzy Menkes on the
family sports fashion
boom

Foot on Thatcher
The Government's
success story is based on
a lie, the Labour leader
tells Julian Haviland

Computer Horizons
The impact of the
election campaign on
industry, a sixth-former's
view of career
opportunities

Weekend jail for killing black

Jail at weekends only was
the sentence imposed by a Pretoria
court on a white youth who
beat a black to death using
karate sticks. Another Pretoria
court heard of a white gang's
plan to let syphilis-infected
mice loose in Sun City, the Las
Vegas-style entertainment
complex where the races can
mingle Page 6

FINANCIAL TIMES

Talks aimed at ending the
machine room dispute that
has halted publication of the
Financial Times since Wednesday
broke down last night after
two days. The management said
that the National Graphical
Association had enlarged its
claim

Sotheby suitor

The identity of the unnamed
American bidder for Sotheby's,
the auction house, may be
revealed this week. The mystery
offer was announced just as an
earlier bid was about to go
unconditional Page 19

Crime course

Scotland Yard officers are to be
trained in American techniques
for assessing and handling
information obtained in US
criminal investigations Page 3

Senate gloom

A Senate report released in
Washington was pessimistic
about the chances of an early
arms control agreement, and
painted a gloomy picture of US-
Soviet relations Page 6

Conductor dies

Sir Anthony Lewis, the conductor,
composer and musician,
who was principal of the Royal
Academy of Music for 14 years,
died suddenly yesterday at his
home in Haslemere, Surrey.

Perks dropped

Marks and Spencer has dropped
its "cheap homes" scheme,
which allowed directors to live
in company-owned houses at
low rents Page 19

Prix winner

Michele Alboreto, the Italian
driving a British Tyrrell car,
won the Detroit Grand Prix.
British drivers John Watson
and Nigel Mansell finished
fourth and sixth respectively
Page 23

Ballesteros out

Severiano Ballesteros, the Spanish
golfer, was disqualified from
the Silk Cut Masters at
Chepstow after it was found
that his card had been wrongly
marked. The event was won by
Ian Woosnam, of Wales Page 24

Leader page 13

Letters: On the election, from
Lord Gladwyn, and others;
anniversary of Lebanon war,
from Lord Chelwood
Leading articles:
Labour campaign; The parties
and education
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The anniversary Israel would
prefer to ignore; how class helps
to keep Ireland divided; Barbara
Castle's election column; a
profile of Dame Ninette de
Valois. Spectrum: Norman
Foster, high-tech architect
Special report, pages 15-17
Brewing: The European Brew-
ery Convention's biennial con-
gress opens today in London, to
be attended by 1,800 delegates.
The Times examines beer
making in Britain and on the
Continent

Obituary, page 14

Marshall of the Royal Air Force
Sir Thomas Pike, Mrs T. O.
Hamblin

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Sport and show business rally to Conservatives

- Young people at a rally attended by show business and sporting personalities gave Mrs Thatcher an ovation after a speech in which she portrayed the Conservatives as the party for youth and Labour as the party of pessimism
- A secret Treasury memorandum indicates that the Conservatives have concealed the need for a radical review of public spending plans
- Mr Foot spoke at a Hyde Park rally, attended by between 15,000 and 20,000 people, at the end of the People's March for jobs

Thatcher message of optimism gets Tory youth ovation

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher swept confidently into the final week of the election campaign amid scenes of extraordinary fervour yesterday, as show business and sports personalities joined about 2,500 wildly cheering young people in an almost adoring display of their allegiance.

The Wembley Conference Centre in north London was full of foot-stamping, flag-waving, horn-blowing young Conservatives from all over Britain, who gave the Prime Minister an astonishing reception before, during and after a speech in which she portrayed the Conservatives as the party for youth and Labour as the party of pessimism.

They stood cheering and singing for 10 minutes after her 45-minute speech, which had been preceded by an hour of entertainment compered by Bob Monkhouse and Jimmy Tarbuck, who introduced the many stage, screen and sports personalities, nearly all of them sporting Conservative badges.

It will be seen as a remarkably adept piece of political salesmanship. There were many performers from the world of sport including Steve Davis, the world snooker champion; Sharon Davies, the Olympic swimming medalist; Brian Jacks and Neil Adams, the judo champions; Fred Trueman, the former Yorkshire and England cricketer and Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager.

There was a resounding "No" from the audience when Mrs Thatcher asked whether Labour could have managed such an event. She said: "In the old days perhaps, but not now. For they are the party of yesterday, and tomorrow is ours."

Brandishing the Labour manifesto, as she has done so many times during the campaign, Mrs Thatcher said: "It's a grim catalogue - a list of proposals aimed at destroying the spirit of enterprise and the chance to display and develop your talent, your ability, your excellence wherever it may be, and wherever you choose to develop it."

She went on: "Labour is the pessimistic party. It spreads its gloom wherever it goes. There is no joyous acceptance of what is right and determination to improve what is wrong. There is no pride in Britain's achievements."

Mrs Thatcher's speech made only the briefest reference to the Alliance, and again presented Labour as the only alternative government.

She said that the Conservatives were determined to fight to rid the nation of the evil of unemployment. She made a brief allusion to the Falklands when she said that the Conservatives felt freedom was worth defending, "even though it be challenged 8,000 miles away".

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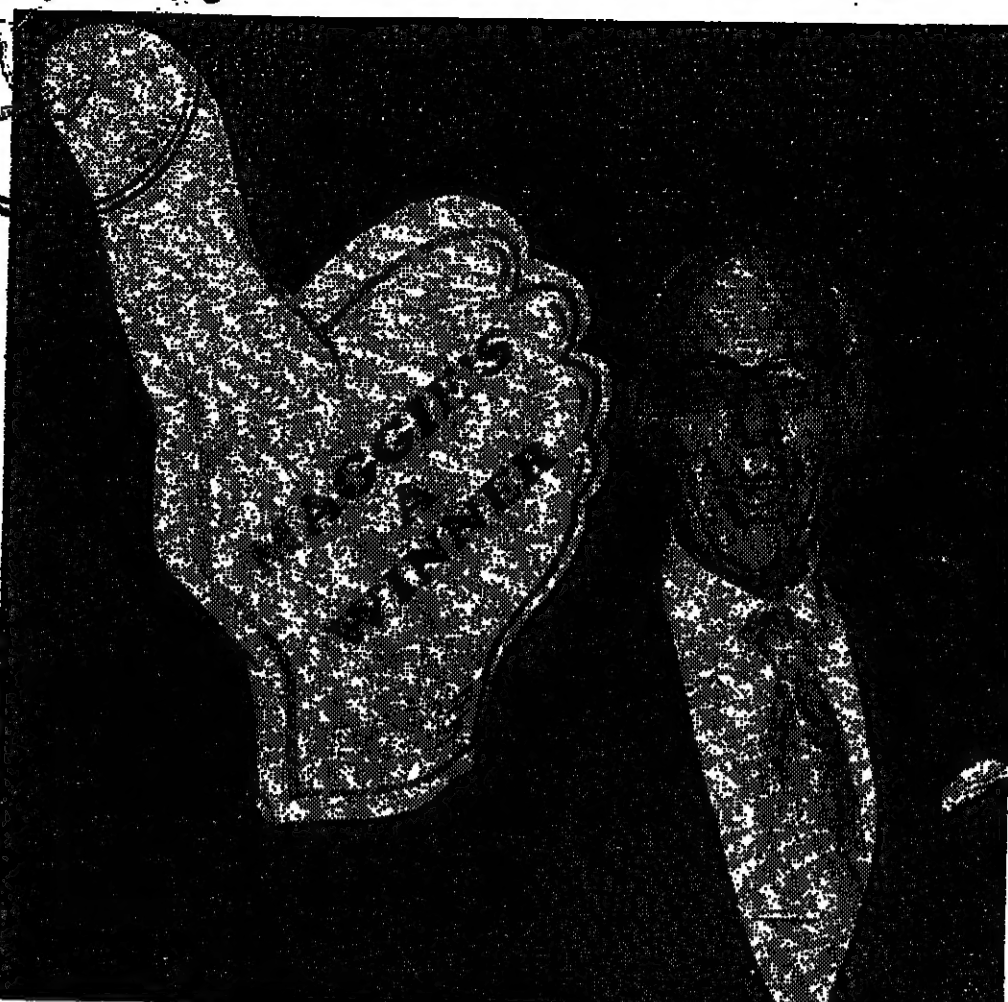
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Thumb up: Mr Denis Thatcher leading a hand at Wembley yesterday.

Union chief urges vote for Liberals

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Labour was hit by fresh internal trouble yesterday after it was disclosed that a leading trade union leader on the right of the party is advising many of his members to vote Liberal.

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, which has 123,000 members, has urged tactical voting in an article in his union journal. He tells clerical workers in the South and West that voting for the Liberals where they have a chance of unseating the Tories "is good sense".

Mr Grantham's "vote Liberal" proposal arises in the context of a discussion about the SDP and Mrs Shirley Williams, once an APEX-sponsored Labour MP. The white-collar union leader writes: "What about the Alliance? I remember telling Shirley Williams when she was thinking about leaving the Labour Party that the only result would be to split the vote against the Conservatives and guarantee that they retained power. She has persuaded them."

"Today all can see that a vote for the SDP is a vote to keep in power the worst government this country has had for over a century. The Liberals are a different story. They can win a number of Conservative seats in South and West."

Mr Grantham's remarks are printed just above an advertisement in the APEX journal placed by the Labour Party, which urges: "Think positive, vote Labour". The bulk of his article is taken up with arguments to do just that: "If you want a caring, economically-sound Government committed to a realistic defence policy, not to a jingoistic theme of making up more and more nuclear warheads."

But the Liberals are pleased that their campaign to persuade the electorate to make use of tactical voting has found an echo in such a highly-placed Labour quarter.

Mr Paul Tyler, former Liberal MP for Bodmin in the 1974 Parliament, told *The Times* that mass defections of working people from Labour in Devon and Cornwall could hand the Alliance at least half of the 16 seats there.

Leaders of the General, Municipal and Boilermakers, the third largest union, defiantly continued to assert that Labour would win the election when their annual conference opened at Scarborough yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Drink clubs blamed for Brixton trouble

By Nicholas Timmins

Lambeth Council is to be asked to repossess two houses on Brixton's "front line" which are being used as illegal drinking clubs, after a series of incidents which culminated on Saturday night in a police panda car being set on fire and an officer slashed across the back with a knife.

Saturday's incident followed increasing tension around Railton Road, the scene of riots in 1981, after a relationship when police had believed that the introduction of neighbourhood policing last November.

That scheme, which sent up to six officers in pairs on to the streets round the clock, backed by district support units, was said by the police to have eased tension, and contributed to a marked drop in street crime.

But a paper to be put to the Lambeth community police consultative group tomorrow night says that in recent weeks, with better weather, lighter evenings and more people on the streets, "tension has started to increase again".

Chief Supt Tony Speed, the new uniform head of Brixton police, says in the paper that incidents of open hostility, both verbal and physical, towards police have increased markedly. "Minor incidents of verbal abuse and occasional stones thrown at patrolling officers from the crowd which gathers in Railton Road have developed

and culminated in a number of more serious incidents", he says.

In Saturday's incident, according to Scotland Yard, the police stopped two men on suspicion of possessing drugs. A crowd gathered, a police panda car was set on fire, and an officer was slashed across the back with a knife and a police panda car was set on fire.

The district support unit was called and the incident quickly died down. The officer was treated for a flesh wound at King's College Hospital and a man has been charged with theft of a police radio and assault with intent to avoid arrest.

The incident occurred in Mayall Road, near one of the houses which have been taken over as shebeens - illegal drinking clubs which the police say provide a focus for the drugs trade.

In his paper, written last week, Chief Supt Speed says that the "honeymoon" period for the policing scheme may be ending as it is "now seen by some as a threat to their activities, particularly on the drugs scene."

"Whatever the reasons, it is absolutely essential that the hard work and achievements of the partnership between police and the community should not be allowed to be destroyed by a few (and it is only a handful) who are opposed to any sort of reasonable lawful behaviour".

Detective dies in shooting

Four men and two women are expected to appear at Hamilton Sheriff Court today after an incident in Lanarkshire over the weekend in which one policeman died and three others were injured, one seriously.

The dead man was Detective Sergeant William Ross Hunt, aged 56, who was married with three sons. His colleague, Acting Detective Constable Duncan Nicholson, aged 37, also married, has been detained in hospital with serious chest and leg injuries. His condition was reported last night to be stable.

Two other policemen, John Hair, aged 26, and Robert Wilson Gillan, aged 26, were also injured in the incident. The four had been investigating a report of assault at a house in Earn Gardens, Larkhall, early yesterday when they were attacked by a group of people. Back-up officers sealed off the area and after door-to-door inquiries, six people were arrested.



Wave of dissent sweeps Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A wave of internal criticism to mark today's first anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon has been accompanied by the imposition of curfews throughout the occupied West Bank, and a new security alert for the 30,000 Israeli troops still on Lebanese soil in anticipation of violent Arab protests.

With about 60,000 Israelis gathering in Tel Aviv on Saturday night, for a mass anti-war rally, the domestic dissent over the continued involvement in Lebanon has provided a sharp reminder to the Government of the growing unpopularity of the army's presence there.

Sources close to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, reacted angrily to the weekend of national soul searching which also saw the planting of two of the largest booby-trap bombs smuggled into Jerusalem for several years. Both were safely defused.

Following critical analysis which included a four-hour programme on Israel Radio, government officials said: "The orgy of published and broadcast evaluations of the Lebanon war this weekend is harmful to vital Israeli interests and can only make the resolution of the conflict more difficult."

Observers noted that the bitter debate has done more than anything in recent months to point up the deep divisions now threatening the fabric of Israeli society. Many of the local criticisms have been equally, if not more, hostile than those voiced abroad.

The officials reflecting the view of Mr Begin commented with a note of exasperation: "The Syrians are standing on the sidelines and are watching us with bemused delight. Why should they budge from their position, and evacuate Lebanon, when they can read about it in the newspapers and see it on television? Why should they pull out if there is pressure in Israel for unconditional withdrawal?"

The protests continued yesterday as more reserve soldiers and officers who have pledged to return their Lebanon campaign ribbons to the Defence Ministry, demonstrated outside the weekly Cabinet meeting. Calls for Mr Begin's resignation and an immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon dominated the Tel Aviv rally, which came at the end of a week-long march from the Lebanon border by members of the Peace Now group.

As a result of violent anti-war protests in the West Bank, in which six members of the Israeli security forces were injured, the main Palestinian university in Nablus, the largest occupied town, was closed by military order for the rest of 1983.

Photograph, PLO feed, page 6
Letters, page 13

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Scotland Yard to take lessons from US on investigating crime

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

American work study experts are to train Scotland Yard detectives in the latest techniques for assessing and handling intelligence data, based on methods developed for the Pentagon and the counter-espionage community.

The techniques, widely used among federal and state law enforcement agencies in the US, are being brought to Europe for the first time. They could revolutionize criminal investigation over the next decade.

A very small scheme using the techniques was started several years ago after officers visited police in New Jersey, but the decision to widen their use was taken last autumn by Sir Kenneth Newman, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. An outline was included in the "action plan" drawn up for the force and the Home Office gave its approval several months ago.

This autumn some 50 officers, drawn from the specialist detective squads and the new teams set up in the four London police areas to tackle street crime, will begin training under the tuition of staff from Anacapa Sciences, a company, based in Santa Barbara, California.

Scotland Yard will not disclose the cost of the contract, but Anacapa has a monopoly in the law-enforcement field. In the past 10 years, it has devised schemes for the Pentagon, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Royal Canadian Mounted



Sir Kenneth Newman: American techniques.

Police and the Australian Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The company said: "We are designing the curriculum which will discuss some of the methodology for assessing sensitive material with an amalgam of different techniques. Basically police are superb at gathering information but not so superb at making it. It is really to see what the meaning is behind what you have got in the filing cabinet."

Anacapa has taught drug enforcement agencies ways of making sense of the information brought together in investigations which sometimes stretch round the world and involve several hundred suspects.

At Scotland Yard Anacapa will teach detectives "matrix assessment", "time line analysis" and "link analysis", all

means of pulling information into discernible shapes.

Sir Kenneth has already spoken of a desire to concentrate police efforts more coherently against crime by improving intelligence so that resources are channelled against targets.

Anacapa's work would help to achieve this by moving Scotland Yard away from the traditional approach of collecting information, filing it and then producing it after a crime. Instead, the information would be put together to build up a picture of suspected criminals with their associates before a crime was committed.

An investigation could then be centred more effectively rather than trying considerable manpower to chase down dozens of leads thrown up by the traditional methods. The head of the investigation might be provided with a more reliable choice of suspects.

The new system might also make greater sense of targeting criminals for long-term observation because the mass of information thrown up could be analysed effectively so that patterns emerged.

One enthusiast at the Yard said that the result could be a move away from the police system of deductive logic to inductive logic. It might also change the use of "super grasses". They could be used more as a source of potential information rather than witnesses in court.

St Paul's wedding for sporting stars

Miss Sharon Davies, the Olympic swimmer is to be married at St Paul's Cathedral next year.

Miss Davies, aged 20, would not normally be entitled to hold the ceremony there, but her fiancé Neil Adams, the world judo champion, qualifies because he is an MBE.

She said yesterday: "We wanted to get married somewhere big - and you do not get much bigger than St Paul's." "A big flowery wedding in a place the size of St Paul's is better than everyone cramming into a small church. We got the idea when someone told us that if you were an MBE you could get permission."

Their decision has however disappointed Miss Davies' mother, Mrs Sheila Davies said: "I would sooner see her go down the aisle in her parish church. But if she has made up

her mind, St Paul's it will have to be."

Mrs Davies of Farnham Avenue, Plymouth, added: "Sharon grew up in Plymouth and I always thought she would get married here. St Paul's is far too big."

Miss Davies, who has been engaged to Mr Adams, said: "Of course we would have liked to have got married in Plymouth, which we both love, but you have to be practical."

The wedding is unlikely to be held next spring because St Paul's is fully booked.

A spokesman at the cathedral said: "Ever since Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer were married here we have been inundated with requests. The sparkle has not worn off. But only very few people can get permission."

Priest loses school contract job

Canon Peter Reilly, aged 48, has been dismissed after 19 years as executive secretary of the Roman Catholic diocesan schools commission in Birmingham.

The commission, which handles contracts worth millions of pounds, is responsible for building and maintaining Roman Catholic schools in five Midlands counties.

Gallery daubed in art protest

A group of themselves "Angry women" said yesterday that they had daubed the front of the Olympus Gallery in protest against an exhibition which they say portrays "violence against women". Some of the exhibition's pictures, by Helmut Newton, show naked women bound with chains and ropes. The women sprayed paint on the gallery's door and windows and left behind stickers stating: "pornography is degrading to women".

Theft prompts butler warning

Bogus butlers may try to infiltrate the homes of British peers, millionaires, Americans and oil sheikhs, Mr Ivor Spencer, the principal of the School for British Butlers, said yesterday.

He said 24 blank diploma forms used by his school had been stolen from his car recently in central London and he wanted prospective employers to contact him to verify diplomas that had been shown to them.

Pilot burnt in helicopter crash

A helicopter, which was crop spraying, crashed in flames in a field near Towcester, Northamptonshire, yesterday.

The helicopter was destroyed and the pilot Mr Sean Anderson-Brown, aged 20, of Tysoe, Warwickshire, was severely burnt and was said to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital last night.

Railway death

A man who was killed by the Paddington to Chester train at Slough, Berkshire, was named yesterday as Mr Michael McCann, aged 60, of Derwent Drive, Burnham, Buckinghamshire. Crime is not suspected.



Private patients: A playroom at the new Portland Hospital and (below) Mrs Diana Bruce with her son Nicholas, the first baby to be born there. (Photographs: Suresh Karadia).

Birth of a new idea at hospital

By David Hewson

A new kind of private hospital which combines obstetrics with paediatrics has reported the birth of its first baby.

The mother, Mrs Diana Bruce, aged 36, from Wimbledon, London, said yesterday that her first child had been born under the National Health Service, and the second in a private health service ward. Holding her third child, Nicholas, born three days ago, Mrs Bruce said: "This is definitely the way to have a baby. It is meant to be a pleasurable experience and it was."

Mrs Bruce's one complaint about the Portland Hospital in Great Portland Street, central London, was the food. "It is much too good. I had hoped it would be like the NHS so I could lose some weight."

Her husband, Mr Colin Bruce, aged 34, who owns a business organizing race lotteries for charities, did not use one of the hospital's extra facilities, a laundry for fathers whose wives are staying there.

The Portland, purpose-built for £7.5m, was financed by City investors and backers from the Persian Gulf. It expects most of its patients to come from Britain. A basic single room will cost £160 a day, excluding paramedical services, drugs, dressings and other facilities.

But the hospital has introduced a fixed-price budget plan. This enables a mother with a problem-free pregnancy to stay for five nights for £930, excluding the consultant's charges. A caesarean section under the same plan costs £1,770.

Mr Ronald Staker, the chief executive, said the hospital would announce plans for an insurance scheme to cover medical costs by the end of the month. This would enable patients who face routine



operations to insure against the extra medical costs which could follow from any complications.

Mr Staker said the hospital, which has 51 general beds, four in an intensive therapy unit, five in special care, and a further four in high dependency, will eventually employ about 180 people. By combining obstetrics with paediatric care, it would be able to educate children up to the age

of 15, to appreciate that hospitals were designed to benefit them.

"Parents can stay in a bedroom with the child and help with their care. If you are a two-year-old and you are put in a strange environment in which strange people sometimes do nasty things to you, the reassurance of your parents being there is worth a king's ransom."

Cruise men bring housing shortage

By Baron Phillips Property Correspondent

The accelerating cruise missile programme at Greenham Common, near Newbury, is sending property prices soaring and creating a serious local housing shortage.

American servicemen are having to rent or buy homes up to 24 miles away from the camp where the missiles will be based after Christmas. There are now 1,100 airforce personnel on the base, but that figure is expected to double over the next two years while the total American population, including dependants, in and around Newbury will rise to about 5,000.

Naturally, the United States Air Force is keen to play down the impact of the rapidly expanding base. But Lieutenant Bryan Irving, camp spokesman, admitted: "We recognize there is a housing problem in the area, but I feel we are only aggravating a problem which was already here."

The USAF has had to recalculate the number of private homes it will have to rent for its people over the next two years and the present estimate of 300 is based on the assumption that Congress will approve spending on at least 250 family houses on HMS Dauntless, a former Navy base, at near by Burghfield. Lieutenant Irving conceded that they do not know when, or even if, the money will be allocated.

There are now 600 families living outside military accommodation and, as further delays occur on the building programme, more families will have to find homes on the open market.

Ms Alison Salmon, a Shelter officer in Newbury, said there has been a growing homelessness problem in the area since the base began to expand. Mr Terry McColl, deputy director of housing at Newbury District Council, agreed that the housing waiting list was growing and there had been a rapid increase in the number of homeless people coming to the council.

In the past, the council has been able to rent private homes to accommodate people on their waiting lists. That source has now dried up because there is a huge demand for these houses at much higher prices than the council can afford.

There is also a shortage of building land for public or private homes. Newbury Council has asked the Government for a special £10m housing provision because it is concerned about dwindling stocks of council-owned homes.

Police seek public help in 'Beast of Exmoor' hunt

By Craig Seton

Police and Royal Marine marksmen are intensifying their efforts to identify and kill the so-called "Beast of Exmoor", which is believed to be a large, wild dog it has roamed isolated farms in north Devon for three months and killed nearly 90 sheep.

Today, local police will seek public assistance to establish a positive description of the animal and report sightings so that the search party of 12 Royal Marines can move in quickly for the kill.

The National Farmers' Union has installed a telephone "hot line" at a farm near South Molton where the marines are based.

Two dogs, a bull mastiff and a lurcher, will be shown locally by police today to give the public some idea of the type of dog they believe they are hunting.

The marines, from the

Commando Training Centre at Lympstone, near Exeter, have been in the South Molton area for nearly a month, hiding out on hillsides at night in an effort to catch sight of the animal using advanced night-vision equipment.

They believe they have seen it several times, but each time they have considered it unsafe to attempt to shoot. One officer described the animal as a "large, totally wild, dark brown cross-bred dog".

The animal, once thought to have been a puma, has killed only two lambs in the last week, and police believe it may now be feeding on rabbits or deer. Several lambs and sheep have been killed on Mr Eric Ley's farm at Drewstone. He said he and his wife and the Marines had heard it screaming at night.

The police do not want the public to go searching for the animal on farmland.

Book tribute to Sefton

Sefton, the horse which survived last year's Hyde Park bombing, is the hero of a book being published next month.

Two bombs, in Hyde Park and Regent's Park on July 20 killed 10 soldiers and injured more than 50 people. Seven horses were killed.

Gifts for the horse poured in, and as he recovered, he became a fund-raiser for the Army

Benevolent Fund. Advance royalties from the book will go to the fund.

Mr Dorian Williams, the showjumping commentator, Mr Alexander Burnett, the television newsreader, and Mr Terence Cuneo, the artist who painted the horse, are among those who contribute to *Sefton, The Horse For Any Year*, published by Quiller Press.

Prison laxity on suicide alleged

Prisoners attempting suicide have been pushed by having their self-inflicted wounds stitched without anaesthetic, a watchdog group alleged today.

Inquest, a pressure group which represents prisoners in Britain's jails, said its information came from reliable sources, including a prison doctor.

The Home Office has denied the claims, saying anaesthetic is administered in the normal way.

The allegations are made in evidence submitted by Inquest, which is funded partly by Greater London Council to Sir James Hennessey, who has been instructed by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary to investigate safeguards against suicide in prisons.

Mr Tony Ward, of Inquest, said surgical stitching without anaesthetic was a "hastily

punitive, not to say sadistic practice."

It made a mockery of standard instructions to prison staff that an inmate who attempted suicide should not be disciplined for his actions.

Mr Ward claimed that officers at one jail used cardboard to silence bells which prisoners in distress could ring from their cells.

The investigation comes after increasing public concern at the number of suicides in custody.

Mr Ward said the rate was about six times that of the general population.

"There can be little doubt that imprisonment in itself is a major cause of prison suicides. There is nothing novel in the suggestion that a more humane sentencing policy might be the most effective precaution."

Bullying in prisons could

also lead to suicide, he said. "There is a need for greater vigilance, especially perhaps where young prisoners are concerned, to detect any form of bullying or scapegoat."

Councillor Ward said we have heard of two prisoners burning themselves to death in recent years.

The Home Office said: "If Inquest substantiates their allegations with the evidence it will be investigated, but I doubt if there is a doctor in the country who would follow such a practice."

Dr Alexander Macara, chairman of the British Medical Association's ethics committee, said it was sometimes better to stitch without anaesthetic, which can sometimes add to the trauma. "But it would be very foolish to do so as a punishment, and he found it "difficult to believe that any doctor would do this".

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The old swing to the right despite Labour promises on pensions

By David Hewson

If election campaigns in Britain ever become sufficiently presidential to include the American fashion for bumper stickers, an obvious slogan for those of a right-wing bent will be "Tories live longer".

Pollsters exist in a state of permanent disarray with the chicken and the egg. The demographic facts state that people over the age of 55 are more likely to vote Conservative than the population overall, and that women pensioners outnumber their male counterparts three to two.

Students of logic may care to deduce from this that women possess not just greater longevity than men but a biological preference for right-wing causes. Or they could argue that voting for a party other than the Conservatives is just bad for your health.

For the psephologists, who are thankfully spared the whys and wherefores of such details, the plain message from the polls is that those over the age of 55 are more likely to support the Tories, particularly if they are women.

There was a point around April of this year when the over-55s seemed to be moving along the same lines as the rest of the

population, but they have now rapidly swung to the right.

The age group represents a third of the electorate and 90 per cent are pensioners. If one examines the manifestos of both Conservative and Labour, it is clear that state pensioners would stand to gain more by the election of a Labour government. The Tories have severed the link between pensions and prices and earnings.

Labour is committed to restoring the link with earnings, phasing out the television licence for pensioners, and introducing new measures to compensate for the amount lost by the Tory revision of the pension rules. These might not be attractive to those on private pensions which are index-linked, who would be better off voting for the party which best controls inflation. But they are a minority which cannot account for the swing in this age group from Labour to the Tories since the last election, which at 5 per cent, is twice that of the population overall.

Further perversity is found in the attitudes towards the political leaders. Mrs Thatcher scores high in both positive and negative aspects. According to MORI, the over-55s praise her as a capable leader who is good in a crisis but most think she

talks down to people and 47 per cent of the poll sample believed she was out of touch with ordinary members of the public.

Mr Foot rates a low showing in both advantages and disadvantages, though he is reasonably favoured for his understanding of world and domestic problems. But the most spectacular response is to Mr Steel, who commands high ratings in most of the positive areas, and avoids the bad marks.

Yet this fails to show through in the Alliance's standing: only the 15-24 group think less of them than do the over-55s.

Although the over-55s may have made a marked shift further towards the Conservatives in the lifetime of the present Government, overall they remain the least volatile of the electoral age groups, and doggedly aloof from the issues which one might expect to engage their attention. They are no more or less interested in the health service than the rest of the electorate, although they are its greatest users.

One of the few areas in which their views are distinct is in the media coverage of the election: they feel very strongly there has been too much election news on television and in the press.

The world tunes in for BBC results

By Kenneth Gossling

The world is taking a keen interest in our elections, especially the countries of Latin America.

Normal programmes from Bush House, headquarters of the BBC external services, on Thursday night have been cancelled so that the latest results can be transmitted.

Four countries, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and Mexico, have asked for special reports and dozens of radio stations will be picking up and broadcasting BBC reports.

The number of listeners is difficult to estimate - the BBC occasionally carries out surveys in individual countries but these are expensive. It estimates the external services have about 100 million regular listeners.

A survey in seven urban areas of Argentina, including Buenos Aires where about half the population lives, showed that among nearly 10 million adults, 190,000 were regular listeners.

But assuming a less regular listening pattern, this could reach 700,000.

Mr Alberto Palau, head of the BBC's Latin America service, told me: "What became abundantly clear last year, at the time of the Falklands conflict, is that we have a very sizeable audience indeed in Latin America which can be estimated in millions. This absolutely exploded with the Falklands and many more stations have now got into the habit of rebroadcasting our programmes".

Mr Palau said the interest was so much greater this year because Mrs Thatcher was a leading figure in Latin America - "I am not saying she is loved but there is a new dimension because the main figure involved has stepped into the realm of mythology".

The Latin American service has eight nationalities on its staff and four Colombians, Chileans, Mexicans and Argentines, will take part in the election night programmes, along with commentators and analysts.

A number of services will have extra time allotted, the Foreign Office permitting. These services include Bengali and Tamil and Portuguese to Brazil.

West Germany, too, has taken a special interest in the election. The BBC's German service will broadcast for an extra six hours on election night and for two hours extra on Friday.

In response to a request from radio in the American sector of Berlin (RIAS), the BBC's programme will be relayed live early Friday morning.

Mr Hermann Schroeder, head of the service, said: "For the first time, and this has been written about in our press, there is a third force to be reckoned with in British politics and for three weeks we have been looking at the issues, including the ethnic factor and the north-south division in Britain."

"We believe we have a regular audience in the Federal Republic - that is watching at least once a week - of 1.3 million. We will be putting out the state of the parties every half-hour through the night. I cannot imagine a British audience staying up to hear the German election results".

The English-language World Service will be broadcasting from a new special events studio at Bush House, used last weekend for the first time to relay *Saturday Special*, the sports programme.

Many of the BBC's services have arranged for correspondents to report reactions to the results especially from Latin America and Argentina.

Fire raid on HQ of SDLP

From Richard Ford

Belfast

An arson attack at the headquarters of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Londonderry has destroyed election posters and canvassing material for their candidate, Mr John Hume. The fire is believed to have been started with a lighted object thrown through a back window of the building early on Saturday morning.

Three thousand campaign leaflets and posters were burned, but Mr Hume, the party leader, who is standing in Foyle, said before canvassing in Creggan estate: "Something like this will only make our workers more determined." The "act of sabotage" was the sort of thing that had to be confronted in Northern Ireland.

The fire had been deliberately aimed at disrupting the SDLP's campaign and he alleged that the party had been subjected to harassment during the last few weeks and posters had been removed from many parts of the city.

Police said the attack was undoubtedly malicious, and it was condemned by the Alliance and Workers' Party candidates. Mr Hume is favourite to win the seat in which he is confident of beating a challenge for the nationalist vote from Mr Martin McGuinness of Provisional Sinn Féin.

Meanwhile, the SDLP's deputy leader, Mr Seamus Mallon, who is standing in Newry and Armagh, appealed to Northern Ireland voters to rescue the name of republicanism from those who had disgraced it. "The Owen Carrons of this world, who have threatened to destabilise the Republic of Ireland, have hijacked the aim of Irish unity which is deeply held by the vast majority of people on this island."

Mr Mallon added that the British Government would have to be pushed hard to make fundamental decisions to ensure a lasting peace.



The gurns' election: Mrs Le Hunte (left) talking to a voter in Ladywood.

Asian Tory woos ethnic vote

By Nicholas Timmins

Reporters trying to assess the election in Birmingham, Ladywood, have taken to consulting local gurus in an attempt to predict the result.

It seems almost as good a way as any in a constituency that, with 42 per cent of its population from the ethnic minorities, is the third blackest in Britain after Southall and Brent South, and where the Conservative candidate takes the unlikely shape of Mrs Pramila Le Hunte.

Indian-born, Cambridge educated, married to an Englishman, with a fluent line in Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi and a first-hand knowledge of Asian culture, she looks at first sight the ideal candidate to hold the existing Tory vote and shift the Asian one from Labour, to provide the Conservatives with the remarkable coup of the first Asian or black MP for over 50 years.

But it is proving an uphill struggle. Ladywood is one of the most redrawn constituencies, its electorate almost doubled to over 60,000, but with the changes still leaving Labour with a national 6,400 majority.

To the north lies Sandwell, the Tory base, a mixture of comfortable suburbia and

better-off Asians where Labour still managed to notch a gain in recent local elections.

In the middle is Soho, where 71 per cent of the population is black or Asian, and the level of unemployment is frightening.

The Asians predominate by about three to one, with the Asian garment trade providing much of the employment and Sikh temples rubbing shoulders with Moslem mosques. It is Labour heartland, occupied by Miss Clare Short, the left-wing Labour candidate.

To the south is the city centre and Ladywood itself, tower blocks with a high proportion of elderly, where Asians and Afro-Caribbeans live amongst the Brummie working class and where the Liberal Alliance candidate, Mr Kenneth Hardman, a recent leader of Birmingham Liberals, turned a Labour stronghold into a Liberal base, only to lose the seat to Labour in the May local elections.

Mrs Le Hunte bestrides the two cultures. Head of English at North London Collegiate School in Harrow, she is articulate, personable and caring. Canvassing in Tory Sandwell she dresses naturally in an English style, switching as comfortably to saris or a Moslem headscarf

in Asian ones. The "all things to all men" approach, however, seems to leave some voters uneasy, and it is doubtful if either community is really ready for her.

Mr Hardman, the Liberal, stressing his local connections, boldly declares he will produce "the upset of all time", through a mixture of disaffected Tories, and Labour voters scared of Clare Short's left-wing record, which he emphasises.

The greater confidence, however, exudes from the Labour camp.

With the Alliance rising in the polls, Mrs Le Hunte's candidature posing question about the loyalty of white Conservatives and Asian Labour voters, and Mr Baba Bakhtaura, a Sikh under threat of deportation, standing as an independent candidate who may cost Labour a few hundred votes it would take a guru to be sure of the outcome. But Labour will be shocked if they lose.

In Saturday's article on ethnic minorities and the election, the percentages of those on the register should have ranged between 70 per cent and 88 per cent for ethnic minorities, against over 90 per cent for whites.

'Smiley's people' close ranks against Labour plans for secret services

By Peter Hennessy

In the last of his Smiley volumes published, John le Carré anticipated by four years Labour's plans for the secret services. For the first time in their 70-year history, Britain's security and intelligence agencies have become an election issue, with a manifesto pledge of a security Act to regulate them and a Parliamentary select committee to monitor them.

In *Smiley's People*, published in 1979, Labour is in power and has already imposed its plan on the clandestine institutions. Sir Oliver Lacon, the Cabinet Office co-ordinator, bewails the result to the old spy-master, George Smiley.

"You should hear them, George, our new masters. You should hear the way they talk about the Circus... the Circus were sworn to as animal outside their comprehension. As if British intelligence were a sort of wholly-owned subsidiary of the Conservative Party... You'd be shocked, George, you'd be."

The real-life Lacons are pained by Labour's real-life manifesto and the party's discussion document, *Freedom and the Security Services*, on

which it is based: "So awful and unbelievable that it is very depressing - my real complaint is that it is a non-serious document about a very serious subject" was how one insider put it.

What is in the analysis produced by the Labour National Executive's security services study group, chaired by Miss Jo Richardson, then MP for Barking, that arouses such strong feeling? In large part, it is the belief that "large sections" of the British secret agencies contain people of a "fundamentally anti-socialist outlook" who might do to a democratically elected left-wing government in Britain what the CIA did to President Allende in Chile in 1973.

To pre-empt that, Labour proposes an end to unauthorised surveillance, the introduction of data protection and freedom of information, abolition of the D-notice system of voluntary self-censorship by the press, tight ministerial control and operational guidelines for the secret services, regular accounting to Parliament

through an annual report and appearances before a select committee, and a narrower definition of "subversion".

Whitehall believes that the Labour analysis ignores existing controls on the budgets and operations of the secret agencies exercised by the Cabinet office on behalf of the Prime Minister.

If Labour takes office on Friday, Whitehall does not expect reform of MI5 and MI6 to be a priority. The first tactic of officials will be to brief ministers on what insiders call "reality" as opposed to "gossip" in the party's document.

Labour's contention that the secret world is a citadel of thw British establishment provoked one real-life Lacon to remark: "There are several establishments. The trade unions and the Labour Party are one; the people who produced that document have talked only to them."

Freedom and the Security Services. The Labour Party, 150 Walsworth Road, London SE17 1JT. £1.50.

Doubtful future for welfare state's gem

By Pearce Wright

THE ISSUES
THE HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service has been described as the greatest piece of social engineering in our time and the jewel in the crown of the welfare state.

Yet its future is one of the cardinal issues of the election campaign on which the political parties are making different promises. One weekly publication has opined that each of the parties has a policy for NHS, but none of the parties has a policy for health.

The individual topics are easy enough to distinguish at the hustings. They concern prescription charges, private medical practice, pensions and personal social services.

The last embrace residential and day care for the elderly and handicapped, childcare, home helps, meals on wheels and so on.

The tone of the argument was set in an exchange between Mr Michael Foot and Mrs Thatcher had "left behind in the pigeonholes that old think tank report which proposed attacks on the social services and disruption of the National Health Service".

He wanted to know why she broke a promise at the last election not to raise prescription charges and then increased them to £1.40.

Mrs Thatcher retorted that spending on the NHS was at a record level. She said no responsible government could ever promise not to increase prescription charges. The important thing was exemptions remained.

While the Conservatives insist that they have made unprecedented increases in real terms on funding for health, Labour and the Alliance pour scorn on the statistical methods. Nevertheless, their election literature that they have increased spending over the past four years by £7,750m.

However, the choice of June foreclosed on several schemes which had not been translated

into action. A proposal to inject substantial sums into inner-city general practice fell by the wayside. A decision had not been taken on recommendations for cheaper prescribing with generic drugs made by Dr Peter Greenfield, one of the Department of Health's principal medical officers.

Another forestalled scheme would have put a cash limit on family practitioner service budgets, which are presently allowed to be determined by demand. And an ambitious project to increase the use of computers in general practice record-keeping and information exchange may become an election victim.

Whatever the merits of arguments over the size of increased spending on the NHS, the service did grow under the Conservatives. However, the prospects for any of the deferred schemes which would cost money does not look rosy, judging the future form this year's public expenditure White Paper.

Six per cent extra cash for the current year has been provided. The main item of spending, pay, has been settled at 4.5 per cent for ancillaries, 5.6 per cent for nurses and 8.7 per cent for doctors and dentists.

Although the cash limit for this year still looks tight, the future looks more difficult.

Plans for 1984-85 were to allow the hospital and community services 5 per cent more money and health authorities were to be asked to contribute 0.5 per cent through efficiency savings. Only 4 per cent was allowed for the following year.

Tomorrow: Taxation

The facts

Facts from parliamentary answers and reports in the last term at Westminster. Public expenditure 1982-83:

Health and personal social services, £13,633m. Social security, £32,030m. NHS prescriptions:

Between January and September, 1982 more than 231 million prescriptions were issued at a cost of more than £1,200m.

Health centres:

Number in England in 1977 - 762. Number in England in 1982 - 1,059. Pay beds:

Number in 1979 - 2,555. Number in 1982 - 2,925.

Doctors' pay:

The intended average net remuneration of general practitioners in the NHS for 1981-82 was set at £18,900.

The estimated average salary for junior doctors is £11,850, covering a 40-hour week and payments for on call and out of hours work.

Numbers of doctors:

1978 - 54,166. 1982 - 59,244. Unemployed doctors:

1980 - 493. 1983 - 2,000.

Private hospitals:

600 new private beds were opened in 1982.

Waiting lists:

September, 1982 - 625,000.

The manifestos

LABOUR promises greater emphasis on preventive medicine, priority on primary health care services in inner cities, improvements in antenatal and maternity services and a public stake in the pharmaceutical industry.

THE ALLIANCE promises a reallocation between areas to take account of demographic changes. A special fund of £500m a year will be created to pay for new schemes and ideas submitted by area health authorities, local authorities and voluntary organizations to help the poorest areas and the needy. Generic prescribing will be encouraged to reduce the drugs bill.

THE CONSERVATIVES are pledged to encourage privatization of ancillary services to save money. The money saved would be used for patient care. Unlike the other main parties, the Conservatives are not guaranteeing to spend extra cash on the NHS.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Keighley

Boundaries put Cryer in corner

CANDIDATES

R. Cryer (Lab)
G. P. A. Waller (C)
N. Penney (Eco)
J. Wells (L/All)

Keighley is known for more than its literary links with the Brontës and the steam trains that starred in the film of E. Nesbit's classic story, *The Railway Children*. It was the constituency that bucked the trend in 1979 and returned a hard left MP with a wafer-thin majority of 70 votes.

This time round, the Boundary Commissioners have stepped in to rewrite the socialist fairy tale. Their extension of the wool and engineering town voting area to take in Addingham and the Conservative spa of Ilkley makes it likely that Labour's Mr Bob Cryer will be looking for another job on June 10.

He is the candidate travelling the constituency in a vintage Armstrong-Siddeley Sapphire (the Austin Princess having been damaged in a crash) pulling substantial crowds to hear him preach the gospel of increased public spending on jobs and unilateral disarmament.

Mr Cryer has already achieved the impossible by winning Keighley three times in a row, and he is modestly confident of improving his

Profile of Keighley

1981 % Own Occ 74.8
1981 % Loc Auth 16.2
1981 % Black/Asian 4.1
1981 % Imm of 45.3
1981 % Prof man 17.3
1982 electorate 83,911

1979 BBC/ITN national result: C maj 2,400

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of Council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Imm of: proportion of non-white born in Britain; % Prof man: higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN national result: Calculators of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

1979 General election: Cryer, G P (Lab), 14,000; Penney, J N (Eco), 10,000; Waller, G P A (C), 10,000; Wells, J (L/All), 10,000.

Tomorrow: Lewisham E and Rochdale

His party's canvass returns from the wards put him clearly in the lead in a four-cornered fight, but the bookmakers are offering 4-1 in favour of Mr Gary Waller, aged 37, a Tory from the disbanded seat of

Brighouse and Spenborough where he was MP until the dissolution of Parliament.

Keenly aware that the folk of Airedale do not take readily to an "of cunn'd 'un" (an outsider), he stresses his Bradford origins and passionate interest in wool. But as a new man in this unusual conglomeration of textiles, engineering, hill farming and Leeds commuters he is, probably wisely, relying on the national strength of his party.

To win the seat, he needs a swing of only 0.1 per cent, whereas the admittedly popular Mr Cryer needs a swing in his favour of 2-3 per cent simply to hold on. But both are looking over their shoulder at the Alliance candidate, an energetic Liberal county councillor who detects tactical defections from both camps to the political centre.

"The voters have got the message that Cryer cannot win, and we are receiving tactical support, particularly as they know the Labour party is collapsing nationally. Substantial numbers are coming over to our side," he says. "If the Alliance bandwagon rolls as it is doing now, I have no doubt that we can win."

His estimate of his success is based on the theory that the



Mr Cryer: Modestly confident of a fourth victory

local tradition of radical, independent Methodism, for long hijacked by the Labour party and is only now returning to its proper roots. It is a plausible analysis from the educational psychologist who took a Bradford Metropolitan Council seat for the Liberals when, by most superficial criteria, it should have gone Tory.

There is no National Front candidate this time, and the Ecology Party candidate, Mr Michael Penney, a rural postman, believes the ultra-right supporters have "gone underground". Ecology voters polled three times the Labour majority in 1979, and he thinks

there will "not be 100 votes in it either way on June 9".

Despite a virtual quadrupling of unemployment to 14 per cent since Mrs Thatcher took office, this is not a view shared by the Conservative camp. Mr Waller wants to make Keighley, once unkindly described as "Harrowgate for beginners", a safe Tory seat. There will probably never be a better opportunity, but he recognises that Labour's man is a formidable opponent with a strong personal following. If he wins against the odds, there will be demands for Mr Cryer to turn water into Taylor's bitter, the local apple.

Paul Routledge

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Cunninghame N

Marginal mixture in Ayrshire

CANDIDATES

J. Corrie (C)
J. N. Carson (Lab)
C. Cameron (SNP)
R. Leishman (SDP/All)

Cunninghame North is one of those grey anonymous names so beloved by the Boundary Commissioners. It gives no clue to the identity of a schizophrantic rich commuter combines the rich commuter villages and farming land of the north Ayrshire coast, the islands of Cumbrie and Arran, and one of Scotland's most depressed industrial wastelands, the Garioch Valley.

Half of the new constituency comes from the old safe Conservative seat of North Ayrshire and Bute and the other half from the equally safe Labour seat of Ayrshire Central. In consequence it is now one of the most marginal constituencies in Britain, with a notional result at the last election, if fought on the new boundaries, of a Labour majority of just 300.

Mr John Corrie, the Conservative candidate who has represented the old North Ayrshire seat since 1974, believes that a more likely outcome this time will be a majority for him of about 4,000. Although he has lost Bute, traditionally a strong Conservative area, he is pleased with the strength of Conservative support in the Garioch Valley

Profile of Cunninghame N

1981 % Own Occ 42
1981 % Loc Auth 48
1981 % Black/Asian 1.8
1981 % Imm of 15
1979 electorate 82,400
1979 BBC/ITN national result: Labour maj 300

which has had £22m of development aid since the closure of its steel works four years ago.

Mr Corrie, a Galloway farmer, is proud of the industrial development which has come to Ayrshire partly through the EEC regional fund. Hunters, just down the coast from the pleasant Clyde resort of Largs, has two nuclear power stations, and a deep water port serving the Ravenscraig steel works.

As with the other candidates, Mr Corrie would like to see the port further developed with the building of a modern integrated steel plant in the next 10 years or so.

He regards Labour's anti-EEC policy as a crucial issue in the election.

Mr John Carson, aged 37, a fitter at the ICI chemical works at Stevenston, is fighting hard on the issue of unemployment which is at 35 per cent in parts of the constituency.

Mr Carson is also warning the 5,000 islanders in the constituency that a Conserva-

tive victory could lead to the privatization of their ferry services to the mainland with a consequent increase in fares.

Local government representation suggests Labour must be favourites to win the election. Last year, they won two of Cunninghame North's three seats on Strathclyde Regional Council and they have 21 of the 30 seats on the district council.

The SNP candidate, Mr Colin Cameron, is a rather dour solicitor aged 49, who has the distinction of having served as an MP and minister in Malawi, both before and after independence.

He considers that this gives him unique experience of how to free a country from British rule, which is what he clearly would like to do for Scotland.

Fighting for the Alliance is Ralph Leishman, aged 26, a chartered accountant who pins his hopes on the large number of undecided voters. He will be campaigning on local issues.

The prosperous Glasgow businessmen who moor their yachts along the Clyde coast may yet give this seat to the Conservatives. But the strongest plea of the voters in Cunninghame North is the one made out countless doorsteps in the more run-down parts on the constituency: "I'll vote for anyone who will give my man a job".

Ian Bradley

Foot at rally

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

How the Conservatives respond to Mr Peter Shore's latest onslaught on public expenditure is unlikely to have much, if any, bearing on the outcome of the election. But it may well influence the terms on which a second Thatcher administration is able to govern.

Mr Shore yesterday disclosed the texts of three official papers that were presented to the Cabinet last September. One was a report by an inter-departmental group of officials on public expenditure trends for the rest of this decade; another was a note by the Treasury on the implications of its report for taxation; and the third was an accompanying comment from the Chancellor himself, warning his colleagues that might have to be taken on public spending.

Not only the existence, but also the substance of these papers was already well known. So Mr Shore has hurled a surprise bombshell into the closing days of the campaign. In purely electioneering terms, it ought to be possible for the Conservatives simply to shrug off this attack - especially given the ascendancy that they have already established.

'We have laid out our plans'

"We have laid out our plans for the next three years on government spending," Mrs Margaret Thatcher told Mr Brian Walcott on *Weekend World* yesterday. "They are there for everyone to see, for everyone to discuss."

She has been able to take refuge in that kind of comment at her news conferences so far, as she was able to take refuge in it yesterday. She may well continue to get away with it over the next few days. But she ought not to be allowed to do so, and it may well be in her own interest not to do so.

She ought not to get away with a reference to the next three years alone, because that does not meet the charge. Sir Geoffrey Howe warned his Cabinet colleagues last September that "we need to take a new and fundamental look at levels of public spending". He was clearly looking ahead to the second half of the 1980s in case the more optimistic assumptions of economic growth did not materialize.

In other words, the Chancellor was suggesting that the Cabinet should consider possibly unpleasant policy decisions which might have to be taken in the near future if public spending was to be kept under reasonable control in the later 1980s.

Country should be told of change

It may be that Sir Geoffrey no longer believes that such decisions will be necessary because he now takes a more favourable view of the prospects for growth. In which case there is no reason why the country should not be told.

But what if the Chancellor's gloomy assessment of last September remains the Government's thinking? This would mean that probably within one year, and certainly within two, the Cabinet would be asked to consider policy changes of which there had been no whisper during the election campaign.

Mrs Thatcher would be able to claim with absolute truth that she had told no falsehoods (policy changes that would then be under discussion need not affect the spending plans for the next three years that have already been published. She would have a complete defence if new and unforeseen circumstances had arisen.

Feeling of being misled

But there would be a feeling that the country had been misled if it had not been told of pending cuts that ministers already knew, on the basis of present trends, would have to be decided fairly early in the life of the new government - even if these would take effect only after these next three years.

In such circumstances, one of two things would happen. Mrs Thatcher might press on regardless, thereby undermining her authority and credibility. Or the Government might hesitate to take unpopular steps which it believed to be necessary.

It would be in the national interest, and ultimately in the best interest of the Conservatives, for them to conduct themselves in this campaign so as to give the next government the authority to take the measures they judge to be required.

Low turnout for Foot as jobs march reaches a damp end

By John Young

The rain returned to London yesterday as between 15-20,000 people converged on Hyde Park for a rally to mark the climax of the People's March for Jobs.

The unofficial target of the organizers had originally been 250,000, and although the election was expected to mean many political activists would be too busy to attend, the turnout will still be seen as a blow to the labour movement.

Despite a large number of speakers, including Mr Michael Foot, it was a surprisingly low-key, unemotional occasion. The marchers filed in, carrying banners and wearing bright yellow tee-shirts, but most seemed more weary and dispirited than fired with zeal for change.

Speaking from the top of an open bus, Mr Michael Foot claimed that by the end of the year another 300,000 people would be added to the already record total of unemployed.

Referring to the election, he urged his audience not to be

mised by opinion polls. "Pretty well the only place where there has not been increased unemployment during the Thatcher era is among people drawing up opinion polls," he said.

But the marchers' representative of the platform, Miss Christine Pavitt of Hastings, London, seemed to distance herself from the political tone adopted by other speakers when she said the march was not supposed to be in support of the Labour Party. It was to protest against unemployment, and many of those taking part were not involved in politics.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said the message of the marchers was that people were no longer prepared to bare their backs to the scourge of unemployment. The rally was to protest on behalf of the nation, which had been cheated of the work of the four million unemployed and the wealth they might have contributed to the country.

Labour told to focus on unemployment

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Labour leaders desperate to stem the haemorrhage of voting support told their candidates yesterday to play up the risk to jobs if the Conservatives win a second term of office. The spectre of two million more people unemployed is being raised.

In its daily campaign briefing for candidates, the Labour Party said: "From now until polling day, our campaign must focus on the issues that matter, and on the policies that will attract the voters. Nothing else."

Chief among these is unemployment, and the party insists: "We must deal a hammer blow to the Tory message of fatalism and despair, that there is no alternative to mass unemployment and social decay."

The internal briefing paper tells Labour candidates to argue that government policies have helped to destroy 2.4 million jobs, and if the Conservatives get back they will follow the same policies. "Nearly two million more jobs would be at risk," the document says.

The party claims that 370,000 jobs are threatened in the public services and that spending cuts and "privatization" will axe up to 100,000 school meals jobs, 60,000 hospital auxiliary workers, 50,000 teaching jobs and thousands more in education, local government and the civil service.

The briefing paper says that 380,000 jobs are vulnerable in private industries. Planned pit closures would cut 50,000 jobs in the coal industry, another 20,000 would go through the further run-down of state steel and 30,000 more from the "overmanned" railways.

Ministers back on the village green

By Rodney Cowton

There are few things that better bring home the reality of democracy than to see high-powered Cabinet ministers out campaigning in their own constituencies.

In the depths of the Cambridgeshire countryside, Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in his shirt-sleeves, having just clambered into his Range Rover, instantly jumps out again to greet a solitary voter.

One hundred miles to the west, in the Vale of Evesham, Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Agriculture, is doing a door to door canvass in a tiny village, conducted at a trot.

There is no sign in Mr Walker's manner of a man who has been in Parliament since 1961 and first entered the Cabinet as far back as 1970. He tackles his canvassing as though he were a first-time candidate trying to earn the right to contest a winnable seat in the next election.

Both of them have safe Conservative majorities. In the last Parliament Worcester returned Mr Walker with a majority of over 11,000, while in Cambridgeshire Mr Pym's majority was twice that size.

However, both constituencies have been affected by boundary changes which are expected to reduce the natural Conservative majority in Mr Pym's seat, now called Cambridgeshire South-East, but to have a more or less neutral impact on Mr Walker.

These changes have added about 8,000 urban voters to the seat which Mr Pym is contesting, but have reduced the number of villages from about 135 to 85. In order to get round all the villages Mr Pym eschews door to door canvassing. He toured in his Range Rover, announcing over the loud-speaker: "This is Francis Pym, your Conservative candidate, in Reach this afternoon."

There follows a brief chat with about fifteen or twenty housewives and retired people outside the village post office. Then they are off to the next village, Burwell.

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The offer was contained in an advertisement in the *Seaton News*, advertising a social evening at the Seaton Conservative club on Saturday night attended by Sir Peter Emery, Conservative candidate for Honiton and an MP for 20 years.

Mr Alistair Sampson, the SDP/Alliance candidate for the constituency said yesterday: "It is illegal under the Representation of the People Act to offer any form of inducement to a voter during an election campaign. I am deeply concerned that a Conservative club in the constituency should have offered a free buffet."

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Rallying a weary army: Mr Foot speaking at the end of the People's March for Jobs. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Labour finds solace in canvass returns

By David Felton

Mr Michael Foot's campaign enters the final straight today in an air of persisting unreality, with the Labour leader banking on optimistic reports of support for the party from local officials being translated into votes on Thursday.

The campaign trail has been punctuated by enthusiastic, packed rallies and party workers telling Mr Foot that the opinion polls do not reflect their canvass returns.

He has been impressed by their findings but now has finally acknowledged that yesterday's polls showing Labour heading for a disastrous defeat could not all be "cooked", an allegation he made last week.

A tired-looking Mr Foot told journalists as he travelled by train from Edinburgh to Newcastle upon Tyne on Saturday night that the party faced "a hell of a job" if it was to win, but then added that he believed Labour could win the "don't know" with its arguments on unemployment.

His confidence in reports from canvassers has kept him

plugging away at the unemployment and welfare state issues in a campaign which has never really taken off.

His three-week tour has been largely devoid of controversy, sparkle and direction. On occasions it, and Mr Foot, have come to life, but there appears to have been a conscious decision to run a low-key campaign.

That has been justified by party strategists with the argument that the unemployment issue would win Labour the election. It is noticeable that in Mr Foot's speeches, which have become increasingly lacklustre and rambling, there is virtually no reference to his political opponents in the Alliance parties, and his attacks on Mrs Thatcher have been muted.

There is no denying the genuine affection shown for Mr Foot at the rallies and among party workers, although some leave the meetings saying that they are slightly disappointed that the expected fire and passion have not materialized.

On occasions, usually when Mr Foot is angry, it has appeared, and he then becomes a very impressive

speaker, capable of winning hearts and minds. There was an example in Newcastle after the train journey talking about the opinion polls which had obviously riled him.

Mr Foot warned his audience not to be misled by the polls and then made a fighting speech to an ecstatic reception. But this was old Labour Newcastle, with a youth brass band playing the *Red Flag* at a packed meeting.

Another example of Mr Foot being roused came at Cotteridge, a suburb of Birmingham, where he delivered the controversial statement on nuclear disarmament after Mr Healey's statement on Polesis. That was delivered again in true Labour fashion - a church hall, bursting at the seams, with trade union banners.

He has also performed well before predominantly student audiences at Oxford and Warwick universities.

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Many may resort to tactical voting

By John Winder

The vital importance of the tactical voting which may take place on Thursday, and against which the Prime Minister has been warning potential Conservative voters, is underlined by the details of a poll by Market Opinion Research (MOR) last week of *The Sunday Times* panel of voters.

The answers of just under 1,000 voters countrywide in 60 constituencies show that 27 per cent of Conservative supporters would be prepared to switch their votes - mostly to the Alliance - if they thought that in their constituency the Conservative had no chance of winning.

There is little comfort for the Conservatives in the fact that 32 per cent of Labour's supporters gave a similar answer, because 71 per cent of the Conservatives still considering switching their vote would support the Alliance and so would 87 per cent of the Labour supporters who would also

withdraw their support from a candidate who they considered had no chance of winning.

The Alliance also has 24 per cent of those polled who would consider switching if their candidate was considered to have no chance, but their switch would be almost equal: 38 per cent to Conservative and 42 per cent to Labour. That discounts 2 per cent in the Alliance vote who said they would switch but when asked to whom, indicated the other half of the Alliance: SDP if they had first opted for Liberal and vice versa.

The extent of the target for the last days of the campaign is expanded by 11 per cent of voters who still have not made up their minds. Naturally, as the day of decision draws nearer, the support for all parties has hardened in that fewer and fewer voters still say that they may change their allegiance.

The Alliance comes off the worst in this respect with 15 per

cent still hesitating, while 11 per cent of Labour and 7 per cent of Conservatives remain undecided.

But pollsters generally believe that trends are at least as important as present figures and Alliance's support has hardened much more than that of other parties.

A poll taken between April 21 and 25 showed that 44 per cent of Alliance supporters "might change" their vote, but only 23 per cent of Conservatives and 25 per cent of Labour.

The strength of the Alliance's position in the centre, gathering such fickle support from either side as may be available, is shown by the fact that no transfers between Conservative and Labour, either way, took place last week among those constituting *The Sunday Times* voters' panel polled in this survey.

The party political broadcast easily comes top of the means by which the parties are

reaching the electorate. The low direct impact of the election meeting is shown by the same table: only 1 per cent of those surveyed said they had attended meetings last week addressed by candidates. Each of the three main parties had been equally supported in that respect.

Alliance broadcasts had been seen by 48 per cent. Other parties' programmes had been seen by 21 per cent while 3 per cent could not remember which party had been responsible for them.

Mr Robert Worcester, managing director of MORI, expressed disquiet yesterday at the use being made of opinion polls. He pointed out that only one of yesterday's polls, discussing one taken on the telephone, showed the Alliance leading Labour for second place but that some of the media were interpreting them all as showing that.

The thrust of last night's campaign strategy meeting at the National Liberal Club was to plot tactics for the last few days and to assess where best to target the Alliance attack.

Clash over offer of free buffet

By Craig Seton

An offer of a "free buffet" at a social evening where members and guests could meet their Conservative candidates has provoked a political row in Devon and an allegation that it breached the Representation of the People Act.

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TABLE OF POLLS

How the chief opinion polls have reflected party fortunes since May

Field Work Dates	Poll	Sample Size	C	Lab	Alliance	Others	C lead
May			%	%	%	%	%
24-25	Harris (Thames TV)	1,034	48	33	18	1	15
24-25	MORI (S Times)	1,023	48	30	23	1	16
24-26	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	2,015	49	31.5	18	1.5	17.5
25-30	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	918	47.5	28	23	1.5	18.5
26	MORI (Express)	1,088	51	29	18	2	22
28-27	Harris (Observer)	1,029	47	30	21	2	17
27	Marplan (S Mirror)	1,325	49.5	31	19	0.5	18.5
30	Audience Selection (TV AM phone)	1,055	41	30	24	5	11
31	MORI (Star)	1,025	44	32	21	3	12
31	Audience Selection (The Sun phone)	504	44	29	25	2	15
31-1	Harris (Thames TV)	1,038	45	28	24	2	18
31-1	Harris (TV Eye)	1,048	46	28	24	2	18
31-1	Marplan (Guardian)	1,276	47	30	22	1	17
31-2	Gallup (Sunday Telegraph)	1,989	45.5	31.5	22	1	14
June 2	MORI (Daily Express)	1,067	43	32	23	2	11
1-3	(S Times panel)	942	45	28	25	2	17
2-3	Harris (Observer)	1,041	47	28	23	2	19
3	Marplan (S Mirror)	1,311	44	27	27.5	1.5	17
3	NOP (Mail on Sunday)	1,074	47	29	23	1	18
General election - May 1979			45	38	14	3	7

Today's speeches

ALLIANCE
Beveridge: Roy Jenkins and David Steel, 7.30pm, Westminster Hall, Westminster, W2.
Crosby: Shirley Williams and Richard Crossman, 8.15pm, Conservative Club, 7, St James's Place, London W1.
Gardiner: Cyril Smith, Rochdale Unitarian Church, 8.30pm, 100, Market Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.
Lambert: David Owen, Kings Theatre School, 8.30pm, 7, St James's Place, London W1.
Sampson: Michael Foot, Civic School, 8.30pm, 100, Market Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.
Walker: Peter Walker, 8.30pm, 100, Market Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.
Windsor: David Owen, 8.30pm, 100, Market Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.
LABOUR
Beveridge: Roy Jenkins and David Steel, 7.30pm, Westminster Hall, Westminster, W2.
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SDP
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Skills training neglected, Williams says

The Government was neglecting all forms of skill training except the Youth Training Scheme, Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, said in Crosby yesterday.

"The shortage of skills is now so dire that any economic recovery will be choked off at an early stage."

About 12,500 skilled people retired or left engineering every year but only 10,000 apprentices were being trained,

Support falls for Provisional Sinn Fein

Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, has suffered a drop in support since last October's assembly election, according to an opinion poll published in *Northern Ireland* this morning showing nationalist voters splitting 2 to 1 in favour of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

The poll is published in today's *Irish News* in Belfast.

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The violence of apartheid

White man who beat black to death sent to jail at weekends only

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

A white man who celebrated his nineteenth birthday last year by going out and beating a black man to death with a knife has been found guilty of culpable homicide - the equivalent of manslaughter in English law - in the Pretoria regional court.

Mr Ronnie van der Merwe was sentenced to no more than two years in jail and will serve only 2,000 hours of "periodic imprisonment" at the weekends, of which 800 hours have been suspended conditionally for the next five years.

This was one of two cases within the last week showing the depth of racial feeling underpinning South Africa's policy of apartheid.

In the second case, a bizarre, if ingenious, plot to let loose syphilis-infected white mice among the revellers at Sun City, South Africa's Las Vegas-type entertainment complex on the edge of the Kalahari Desert, was disclosed. Two former members of an extreme right-wing organization were allegedly involved.

The court was told that the two men, Mr Jacob Viljoen, a former policeman, aged 40, and Mr Hendrik Jacobz, aged 37, of

blown up multiracial hotels and assassinate Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the outspoken black general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

In the culpable homicide case, Mr van der Merwe's sentence means that he will be free to continue his job on the railways he will have to report to a probation officer regularly for the next two years.

The court heard how, after visiting his father with a friend on October 27 last year, Mr van der Merwe expressed the desire "to hit a 'hottkop' (chickadee)", an abusive term for a black.

While driving later in their car, he and his friend passed three blacks walking along the street. Mr van der Merwe told the court he was "under the impression" they were mocking at him. He had got out of his car and twice hit Mr Jacobz Kgope, aged 23, on the head with *nunchaka* sticks, weapons used in karate.

The court heard evidence from a probation officer and a clinical psychologist that Mr van der Merwe had been unsettled by the break-up of his parents' marriage and the

fact that his girl friend had left him. But the magistrate found that his crime was "heinous and unprovoked".

The leniency of the courts in dealing with cases of white attacks on blacks has often been noted. Only a handful of whites have been executed for the murder of blacks, whereas blacks who murder or rape whites are invariably hanged.

In the Sun City case, both defendants were members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement), they resigned last week to spare the organization "embarrassment".

They are charged with terrorism and illegal possession of firearms. They are in the dock at the Pretoria Supreme Court more normally used for trials of members of the underground African National Congress.

Mr Jacobz told the court that Sun City was "Satan's nest". An alternative to the mice plan was apparently to scatter stink-bomb capsules which, when broken underfoot, would supposedly release the syphilis germs. They also considered spreading nails on the road to Sun City so that "people who want to go to Sun City instead of church would get flat tyres".

Cocktails and cautionary tales

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

An invitation to John Vorster Square is not something which any foreign correspondent in South Africa, still less any South African, black or white, can afford to take lightly. The very name is enough to send a shiver of fear down the spine of the least innocent of citizens, the most provocative of journalists.

It was, therefore, with some trepidation that a party of us presented ourselves at the functional blue-and-white building at the bottom of Commissioner Street last Friday afternoon and rode up in the lift to the officers' club on the seventh floor for drinks with Brigadier Jan Du Plessis, the Divisional Commissioner, and other senior officers.

John Vorster Square is the headquarters of the Witwatersrand division of the police, and every branch, uniformed, commercial, CID and security, has its offices there. But it is as one of the main interrogative centres of the security police that the place is best known.

It is South Africa's Lubyanka, a place from which not a few travellers have failed to return.

The invitation came some weeks ago. Who conceived this bizarre attempt at public relations was never entirely clear, though we were to learn later that Volkas, a leading South African bank, had paid for the food and drink. A number of colleagues believed

it was wrong to accept, but the rest of us argued that as journalists we should not shrink from talking to, or even supping with, the Devil himself in pursuit of information.

The occasion encouraged a certain gallows humour. The wretched, out-of-control, rubber-soled shoes were recommended for the staircases at John Vorster Square are notoriously slippery, and unfortunate accidents have been known to occur. It was also thought advisable to stay well away from windows, the last exit for a number of inmates over the years.

Our hosts seemed as surprised to see us as we were to see them. Small talk proved sticky. Finally Brigadier Louw Van Schaik, a senior plainclothes CID officer, broke the ice by telling a long story in Afrikaans, which on translation seemed to contain a message of not entirely friendly intent.

A man in Pietermaritzburg was bothered by a tomat which kept the neighbourhood awake at night with its caterwauling pursuit of the ladies. The man was advised by a friend to have the animal neutered. He did so, and later the friend came round to ask if this had done the trick. "Well", the man replied, "he is still making a lot of noise, but now only in an advisory capacity." This tally was greeted by guffaws. Was it overly fanciful to see an

allusion to the noisy but increasingly impotent of the South African press as the net of the security laws has been drawn tighter and tighter. The gathering was not without its chummy boyish features and anecdotes, gold-rimmed spectacles of Lieutenant Stephen Whitehead, one of two officers accused by the prosecuting counsel of culpable homicide in the Aggett inquiry but later exonerated by the magistrate. Dr Neil Aggett was found hanging in his cell three floors above where we were drinking.

Lieutenant Whitehead has since joined the uniformed branch. "I am now too well known to be useful to the security branch", he explained. He was one of the chief interrogators of Dr Aggett, who when he died had been detained for more than 70 days without trial, charge, or access to a lawyer.

I asked a senior officer how the draconian detention powers of the police could possibly be justified. Surely there should be some time limit on how long a person could be held merely for questioning?

"It is difficult to lay down rules," he replied, deftly harpooning a cocktail olive. "You see, one man will crack in a day, whereas another will hold out for six months. Do have another drink."

Congressmen begin tour of Nicaragua

Managua (Reuters) - Five United States congressmen have arrived here as the Defence Ministry reported fresh fighting on Nicaragua's northern border with Honduras.

The congressmen were the first US officials to visit Managua since President Reagan accused Nicaragua's left-wing Government in April of imposing a dictatorship in the people.

Mr Bill Nelson and Mr Earl Hutto, both Democrats, and Mr Kenneth Kramer, Mr George W. Brown and Mr Norman Shumway, all Republicans met Senator Hugo Torres, the Army's political chief and are to hold talks with other leaders during their two-day stay.

More than 600 people have died this year in clashes between army units and rebels, according to government figures.

Gloom in Senate over superpower relations

From Our Correspondent, Washington

A Senate report released here this weekend was pessimistic about the chances of an early arms control agreement and painted a gloomy picture of current US-Soviet relations.

The report was written by five senior staff members of the Republican-controlled Senate foreign relations committee. They interviewed officials in Moscow and Europe in preparation for extensive congressional hearings here this month on relations between the two superpowers.

Deployment of the US Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe beginning in December is foreseen because the report indicated that the Geneva Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces reduction talks are unlikely to reach agreement by the end of this year.

The report said that prospects

were even worse for a US-Soviet agreement at the separate Geneva strategic arms reduction talks (SALT) which resume on Wednesday.

The report said the two superpowers lost an important opportunity for a mutually beneficial INF agreement last year, when both rejected an unauthorized proposal worked out informally by their chief negotiators at Geneva.

The State Department on Friday welcomed the call by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, for an improvement in relations between the two countries. Mr Andropov did this during a recent Moscow meeting with Mr Averell Harriman, the American elder statesman and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is 91.

Diplomat's expulsion, page 7

Reagan rebuff fails to deter Grenada Premier

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Maurice Bishop, Grenada's left-wing Prime Minister, has renewed his appeal for better relations between his Commonwealth Caribbean island nation and the United States despite being denied talks with President Reagan.

He arrived in Washington on a private visit a week ago seeking to improve his country's relations with the Reagan Administration and a meeting with the president at the White House.

His Government, which seized power in a coup in 1979, has been accused by President Reagan of coming under "Castro control".

Mr Bishop, bearded and six feet tall, answered questions in a relaxed and articulate manner at the Granada diplomatic mission.

He emphasised repeatedly that Grenada had given a "clear signal" that it wanted to make a



Mr Bishop: Ready to prolong US visit.

new start and normalize relations with the United States. He said he was not now insisting on a summit meeting with the President himself, but he wanted a discussion with a high-level Reagan Administration official and was hopeful this would take place.

He again denied the Administration's allegation that a new international airport, being

built in Grenada with Cuban and Soviet aid, could be used for sending military supplies to left-wing rebels in El Salvador and other parts of Central America.

In a measured tone, he said that the allegations were untrue and added: "That is one of the reasons why I think that it is necessary now for us to sit down and talk to get a dialogue going, so that we can clear our chests, put our cards on the table, and see what the possibilities for some kind of new beginning are."

He indicated that he was ready to prolong his 10-day visit to the United States if he could hold high-level discussions with a Reagan Administration official.

The Administration had offered him a meeting with Mr William Medendorp, the US

Ambassador to the Organization of American States, but Mr Bishop considered this to be an inappropriate level.

A State Department official said that the proposed meeting between Mr Medendorp and Mr Bishop last Wednesday had been intended to convey several messages to the Prime Minister, but Mr Bishop had not attended.

Mr Bishop said that since there had been contact between his side and the Reagan Administration and he hoped this would lead to a high-level meeting.

Some American officials have accused Mr Bishop of strong public rhetoric against the United States but his recent statements have been judged more moderate.

Mr Bishop said that he saw no dichotomy in Grenada having good contacts with both the United States and Cuba under the Communist leadership of President Castro.

Four-hour gun battle near Baalbek

Soviet Union mediates in PLO feud

From Robert Fick, Beirut

The Soviet Union was last night mediating to try to end the violent dissension within the Palestine Liberation Organization after Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat were humiliated in a four-hour gun battle against Mr Arafat's opponents in Lebanon.

The shoot-out, which started when Fatah guerrillas tried to destroy a road block manned by Palestinian munitineers near Baalbek, left four men dead - including a Fatah officer and a senior Syrian intelligence agent - and at least nine wounded. But it also acquired for the rebels new and active support from the Abu Nidal Palestinian extremist group, from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command and Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

In Damascus, Mr Valentia Chuchin, the Soviet Ambassador, has been instructed to urge both Mr Arafat and his opponents to settle their differences before the mutiny tears the PLO apart.

The Russians fear that continued friction within the movement will cause damage not only to the Palestinian cause but to Moscow's own prestige in the Middle East. Mr Arafat, himself, met Mr Chuchin before flying to Algeria at the weekend - he was said to be returning to Damascus last night - and does not need reminding of the supreme irony of the weekend's events: that exactly a year after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, PLO units should be dissipating their energies in shooting.

Mr Chuchin gave Mr Arafat a letter from Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader, and later handed a similar letter to President Assad. Their contents were not disclosed.

As diplomats of four Arab nations began their own series of mediation efforts yesterday - partly designed to facilitate Lebanon's request for an Arab summit on troop withdrawals, but also prompted by the dispute within the PLO - it became clear Mr Arafat's men had come off worse in Saturday's brief but explosive confrontation outside Baalbek.

Though each side claimed the other had started shooting first, it was the vain attempt by PLO loyalists to remove a checkpoint on the main road between Baalbek and Rayak that started the trouble.

As mortars and rocket-propelled grenades exploded across the road - gravely wounding an innocent taxi driver who later had his legs amputated - the two groups of PLO men fought over open sights across a flat wheatfield 800 yards from the highway. Lieutenant-Colonel Shastri, the regional PLO commander, claimed yesterday that the battle lasted only for five minutes, though in fact it continued from 9am until 1pm

and left Mr Abu Saleh's munitineer officers still entrenched round the village of Majdaloun.

The road block had been a mere symbol of the munitineers' power: it had been set up to guard their munitions route from the Syrian town of Zabadani and by yesterday morning, they had acquired some ominous new recruits. Not only Abu Nidal's guerrillas arrived at Majdaloun, but the PFLP-GC's guerrillas, and parties of armed Iranians turned up to support the munitineers' base.

The road to Zabadani is also the supply trail for the Iranian revolutionary guards whom Syria transported into Lebanon last year. The area was quiet yesterday, though the headless corpse of the Syrian intelligence man was observed being carried from a local hospital to an ambulance taking him home to Syria for burial.

It looks, however, as though Arab attention will be temporarily

refocused on the broader issues of the Syrian and Palestinian presence in Lebanon over the next few days.

Colin Gaddafi of Libya, who regards President Amin Gemayel's Lebanese Government as "illegitimate" yesterday received Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, while King Husain of Jordan arrived in the United Arab Emirates for talks on Lebanon.

Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, returned from Saudi Arabia with faintly optimistic statements about King Fahd's concern for Lebanese-Syrian relations; but in Damascus Mr Chadi Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, found that President Assad of Syria wished to talk not about Syrian withdrawal but about the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement. The Israelis, he told Mr Klibi, "must withdraw from Arab Lebanon without any conditions...."

China and Russia open border posts

Kashgar, China (Reuters) - China and the Soviet Union have agreed to open two crossing posts on their Central Asian border to make trade exchanges easier after a break of more than two decades, according to a senior official here.

The crossings, at Turugart near Kashgar, in southern Xinjiang, and at Yining 440 miles further north, will handle state-to-state and not local trade, Mr Eisa Shalir, a deputy commissioner, told foreign reporters. The agreement provided for cross-border exchanges to begin on July 1, he said.

A similar crossing point is being set up on the two countries' northern frontier, in Heilongjiang province, which Chinese officials say will handle only trade.

Soviet sources in Peking said that Sino-Soviet trade is to rise overall by about 170 per cent this year to about \$800m (£500m).

The increase in exchanges is a further sign of the limited thaw in relations between the two communist superpowers, frozen more than 20 years ago after a bitter ideological dispute.

Deputy foreign ministers from the two sides began talks late last year on ways of normalizing relations, with little sign yet of having found common ground.

China objects to several million Soviet troops being deployed along its border, to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and Russian support for Vietnamese action in Cambodia.

Kashgar has been a flourishing commercial centre for centuries. People on either side of the rugged border are of similar stock.

HONGKONG - China is building 10 missile-launching bases aimed at Russia, according to Western intelligence sources. Two have been completed and the others will be finished next year, Richard Hughes writes.



Angola regime shaken by diamonds scandal

By a Special Correspondent recently in Luanda

Reports from within the ruling MPLA suggest that the authority of President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola may be undermined by a diamond scandal implicating senior officials in his own entourage.

Five pilots of the Angolan airline TAAG are said to have been arrested and five others have chosen to remain outside Angola. More significantly, five or six senior MPLA officials are said to have been detained.

The scandal, which has not yet been made public, is threatening to bring into the open the whole question of the national leadership. There are suggestions that President dos Santos may stay in titular control by that some of his executive powers may be devolved upon a college of veterans within the 11-man MPLA political bureau, the country's senior organization.

This would forestall the risk of a coup reported to have been under discussion among younger Army officers frustrated by an alleged lack of direction and decisiveness at the top.

The diamond scandal came to a head when the Minister of Mines and Industries, Lieutenant-Colonel Bento Ribeiro, called in British mining police to help stop smuggling in the eastern Lunda province, bordering Zambia and Zaire.

The mine police, together with their Angolan counterparts, recently trained at a specialist school in Britain, are reported to have reduced the smuggling appreciably.

After oil, diamonds are Angola's biggest foreign currency earner, but smuggling is estimated to have been losing Diabango, the state diamond company, between \$60m and \$80m (£37m-£52m) a year. The unita guerrilla movement, which has been fighting the MPLA administration in the centre and south of Angola, has been one of the beneficiaries.

The political crisis broke just before President dos Santos made an official visit to Moscow on May 16. He was handed a report, written to protect senior MPLA officials involved in smuggling, which accused the British mine police of being spies and demanding the arrest of Angolans trying to uncover the scandal.

But the minister of planning, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, considered one of the more pragmatic members of the leadership and its key economic figure, took the opposite line. He told Sir Philip Oppenheimer, chairman of the London-based Diamond Trading Company which buys Angola's diamonds and markets them through De Beers' Central Selling Organisation (CSO), that the British mine police were most welcome and that the Diamond Trading Company should be given greater freedom in its technical management of diamonds. Mr Do Nascimento apparently accepted expert opinion that Angolan political and managerial interference, along with smuggling involving MPLA officials, had received output.

Wife weeps after \$81m settlement

Los Angeles (Reuters)

Belgian-born Shaikha Dena al-Fassi, aged 24, awarded what could be a record \$81m (£50.6m) share of the communal property in the legal separation from her Saudi Arabian husband, said as she wiped away tears: "the money means nothing to me".

In assessing communal property Judge Robert Finner of the Los Angeles Superior Court, has added up a glittering list of goods said to be in the possession of Shaikha Muhammad al-Fassi, aged 28, a billionaire businessman.

Two things marred the settlement for Shaikha Dena. Her husband has taken their two sons and two daughters, aged between 3 and 5, to Saudi Arabia from the United States. One of her lawyers also admitted that his firm will have a difficult time collecting money of much of the communal property in the Shaikha's possession.

Utility parade for Romans

Rome (Reuters) - On the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic, Italy revived the traditional military parade

shelved eight years ago because of the Gulf oil crisis. But for spectators it was a flop, with only 8,000 soldiers taking part and no heavy armoured vehicles.

Lorries carrying viveri (food supplies), earth-moving vehicles, fire engines and anti-aircraft machine guns rolled by instead. An anti-nuclear group announced an alternative march for peace through the Piazza Venezia.

Kampala says only 81 died

Nairobi - Eighty-one civilians were killed in the recent attack on a refugee camp at Kikuyu, 30 miles north of Kampala, not 200, as reported in some newspapers, Mr Paulo Muwanga, Uganda's Vice-President and Defence Minister, said in Kampala.

The attack was by "bandits" [anti-government guerrillas] and not the work of a government murder squad, he insisted.

Romania pledge

Washington - President Reagan has advised Congress that Romania should continue to enjoy its most favoured nation tariff treatment in the United States after assurances from Bucharest that potential emigrants will not be obliged to repay the state for higher education.

Guitarist guilty

Dallas (AFP) - David Crosby, aged 41, the guitar-playing former member of the rock groups The Byrds and Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, was found guilty of cocaine possession and illegal gun-carrying. Sentence will be given on July 15. Mr Crosby fell asleep several times during the hearing.

Beatle saluted

George Harrison, the former Beatle, who has earned major status in the Soviet daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* both for his musical abilities and concern for the Third World. In a rare tribute to a Western pop star, the paper noted his charity concert in 1971 for aid to Bangladesh.

Down to earth

Paris (Reuters) - Engine trouble in their light aircraft forced two French astronauts and a Soviet cosmonaut down in a cauliflower field in Brittany. Jean-Loup Christen, who took part in a Franco-Soviet Soyuz space flight last year, had taken them to his country home from the Paris air show.

Crews jailed

Aswan (Reuters) - An Egyptian court jailed 39 sailors for 30 days pending interrogation on last month's Nile river fire which gutted their three vessels and killed 317 people. The prosecutor accused them of negligence, manslaughter and damaging public property.

Hotel crumbles

Riyadh (AFP) - Nine people were killed and many injured when a nine-storey hotel facing the Grand Mosque in Mecca, collapsed in the course of demolition.

ETA owns up

San Sebastian (Reuters) - The Basque separatist movement ETA claimed responsibility for six bomb attacks on Friday in the Mediterranean resorts of Marbella and Fuengirola.

150 من الاجل

The directors of Thomas Tilling plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

THE ARTS

With *Octopussy*, which has its charity première at the Odeon, Leicester Square, tonight, the cinematic success-story of James Bond comes of age. David Hewson flushes out 007 himself

Sadism for the whole family

Caparisoned in Jermyn Street finery, possessed of an irresistible lure to women and endowed with eternal good fortune, Mr James Bond, of Her Majesty's Secret Service, tonight makes his thirteenth entrance into the cinematic lists via *Octopussy*.

One may sniff at 007, and there are plenty of reasons to do so in the lesser moments of his film career, but no one can take from him his success. The Bond series is the most successful film cycle ever to come out of Britain, and one launched on the modest basis of the Eady Levy, the tax on cinema seats which returns funds to producers in relation to the popularity of their product. Today, 21 years since Sean Connery first stroled on to the screen and ordered a dry Martini, shaken not stirred, the character's popularity with the public is as great as ever.

Later this year Connery will return in the role in a Bond rival which has caused considerable chagrin to MGM/UA, the company behind Roger Moore and *Octopussy*. Talk of the battle of the Bonds, though, has been much exaggerated. Connery and Moore are old friends, and have been privately swapping stories of the physical difficulties their relative schedules have demanded during filming.

At the moment, discussions are going on to find a suitable actor to accommodate what Hollywood views as its three most bankable British stars: Connery, Moore and Michael Caine. In spite of some of the backchat being aimed at Connery's direction, the probability is that he is as much in line for success as Moore.

What Connery's return will serve to emphasize is the fact that the character of

Bond, attractive as it may be to the public, is as fluid as its market demands. Little of the original Fleming is intact. Moore, who admits that Fleming has never been his favourite reading, says: "I looked through a few books when I was given the role. There's nothing about Bond in them."

Connery's portrayal, with its mixture of humour, cruelty and cynicism, must remain the actor's Bond. By comparison, Moore is something of a pussycat. Connery is the adult Bond; the political and sexual elements of his films, notably *From Russia With Love*, continue to say much about the Cold War period finding itself amid the birth of the permissive Sixties. Moore may give a half-hearted lecture on the dangers of unilateralism in *Octopussy* but he remains safe family entertainment. When President Reagan goes on record as admiring Moore's Bond as a guardian of freedom, the transformation is complete. Connery's character was never the sort to win official approval.

What has turned the Moore films into such a successful production cycle is the reworking of the old mixture of sex, thrills, exotic locations and comedy. The first 15 minutes of *Octopussy* are a masterly, notably for the visual jokes which, at their best, are on a par with the kind of complex pyrotechnics seen in Chuck Jones's Road Runner Cartoons for Warner Brothers.

Moore likes the cartoon analogy. "We are not Peckinpah - there is very little blood and we don't lay the violence on with the trowel. But you've got to remember that there are some countries where they ban Tom and Jerry for the violence. We fill it up with a lot of jokes - that's what makes the violence acceptable."

Cubby Broccoli, the veteran Bond producer, once called it sadism for the family.

Moore shows a delicate decorum when questioned about the President of America giving such a glowing testimonial. "Reagan said what Leslie Charteris said about the Saint - he's a modern-day Robin Hood. Well, I haven't seen Bond doing too much robbing the rich to feed the poor, but maybe Robin Hood didn't either. Bond is not really a spy. Spies are faceless. I can't walk into any bar in the world without some girl knowing that I take a Martini shaken not stirred."

And he is equally disarming about the relative merits of financial security against professional acclaim. "I always wanted to have a career like Rex Harrison, who was an actor who made movies. It didn't work out that way - I'm a movie actor. The longer I am away from the theatre the more nervous I am about going back. I'm so exhausted by the time I finish a picture, I don't want to go and rehearse a play - I'd much rather enjoy myself. I'd be a sitting duck - the critics would love to think here's a bloody movie actor on the stage. Then I have the habit of working in films where, if someone drops a hammer, I stop. I could see myself in the theatre stopping every time someone went to the toilet. If circumstances financially said I had to get off my bum and do a play, I would have done it."

"But they never have - it's a double-edged sword. Bond doesn't win awards, except perhaps for the song and the special effects. It's like Spielberg - the ones the public really like never get the award. I can't understand that."

PUBLISHING

Writers' rights

Barbara Cartland apparently needs the money. So does Roald Dahl. And Jilly Cooper, Melvyn Bragg, A. J. P. Taylor, Salman Rushdie, Angus Wilson and Dick Francis. Unlike the majority of Britain's published book authors, professional and amateur, they have recently taken time off to fill in - or out, if you prefer American usage - green forms which enable them to apply for Public Lending Right loot. No author is eligible for more than £5,000, irrespective of how many borrowings of his or her books have taken place from the chosen sample of public libraries in the past year. With some of them, the money will presumably go towards income tax. What central government does out with one hand, it seizes back with the other.

It has taken decades for PLR to become law, and it is the most important single thing that has happened to book writers since they have been able to retain copyright in their work. A. P. Herbert and John Brophy were prominent among the early campaigners, and a generation later John Brophy's daughter Brigit is more responsible than any other individual for seeing the principle enshrined on the statute book, and that the scheme, as administered by the registrar at Stockton-on-Tees, works.

The last day of this month is the closing date for authors, co-authors and illustrators to register if they are to have a share of the first annual handout. Given the years taken to achieve PLR, it is depressing that only 5,000 authors, with an average of eight books each, have applied. Thousands more have tried to master the application form, and failed. Still, as one author who has completed and returned the form says, "The fewer writers who apply, the more money there'll be to divide among those of us who do." Another commented that some accountants would charge £5,000 to fill in the form for a successful and prolific author.

The total sum to be distributed in the first year is £2m less the cost of administration, about £400,000. No doubt, if the total was £20m, the cost of administration would be greatly in excess of £2m.

PLR is, as its name insists, a right, not a benevolence. Therefore it is galling to authors to have to have their forms witnessed by a JP or a lawyer. How many authors know, or know they know, a JP? How many authors can afford a lawyer, even if they are able to locate one?

A writer may remember the titles of his books. Almost definitely, especially if his books were published more than a few years ago, he will not know the International Standard Book Number, that essential code in 1983 for any book.

The PLR form requests him to list ISBNs. They are for computers and light pens, those contraptions which make it easy for you to acquire, by number rather than author or title, the books you desire from your local library. I am being a trifle snooty. If you do not know your ISBNs - and most books have acquired them since they were published - the registrar and his staff will supply you with them.

There are other problems, more to do with bureaucracy than literature. If an author has a co-author it is essential to persuade him to sign the form jointly with the first author, the authors having agreed between themselves in what proportion PLR should be distributed. This may be any division, provided the authors agree. What happens if a writer hungry for PLR cannot locate his co-author, or the collaborator is dead? No PLR is paid to anyone. This is sheer bureaucratic perversity, and typical of governments' respect for contemporary writing to penalize, indeed disqualify - a living author if his partner is deceased or mislaid.

This applies not least to children's authors. A book is not a book unless it has 32 printed pages. Likewise with poetry or a play - tough luck, Samuel Beckett (but you are not a British national, so not eligible anyway).

One author proposed to his illustrator that the monies should be divided 75/25. The artist demurred, suggesting she should receive but 10 per cent. When she realized that she would probably make only £20 or less (time will tell, subject to how many registers), she could not find the time or energy to do the necessary paperwork, thus depriving the author of his PLR.

PLR is an author's right. Editors and translators are not eligible. Nor are publishers. Nevertheless, some of them, led by Peter Owen, think they should receive a share. Most have ceased to protest because they realize that the sums involved will be, by their standards, small. To authors with, say, a dozen books being borrowed from libraries an annual payment of £1,000 could make it possible for them to struggle through another book, and it might - just - do a le Carré or a Fowler.

E. J. Craddock



Photograph of Roger Moore by Suresh Karadia

Dance
Full face

Rennes Dance Theatre
Northcott, Exeter

At one point in *Mini Zig-Zag*, the longest and funniest of the ballets given on the English tour of his Rennes Dance Theatre, Gigi Caculleanu interviews himself. Sitting on one chair, he asks "What is the role of the face in your choreography?", then jumps to the facing seat, ties himself in knots with his head hidden somewhere among entwined limbs, and emerges only after what seem several minutes to mutter "Big... Very big."

Funny, yes; and true. There are ten dancers; every one of them has a face on which expressions play even during the passages of straight dancing, adding another level of audience pleasure. They took so fresh, it could almost be improvised.

There is even a pretence (at least, I think it must be pretence) of inventing one sequence on the spot, with solos for everyone. In its frivolous way, that probably gives an audience more idea of the structure and creation of choreography than other, serious attempts at exposition have done.

Even Caculleanu's solo *Mass Around*, to two jazz numbers, which he must have danced many hundreds of times, still looks newly made, with its loose-limbed virtuosity and unexpected reversals to add comedy. His *Conversation* with Claudine Orvain (to a Rossini overture) is well named: without a word, their movements are a constant exchange of thoughts and attitudes, but all in dance, not mime.

Would the comic pieces look better if one heavier work were included for contrast? Maybe, but the audience at Exeter could hardly have cheered louder, nor applauded longer for an encore. They got it - a generous one, too. The company, from Brittany, is in Britain by invitation of South West Arts and appearing only in their region. Another time, wider audiences (including London) deserve to be shown that modern dancing does not have to be solemn in order to be original.

Last week, a mishearing on the telephone from Manchester had the knave stealing cards in my account of *Alice in Wonderland*. Of course they were tarts.

John Percival



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Opera
Choral peaks of musical drama

Idomeneo
Glyndebourne

A single cast change gave a welcome opportunity to encounter the first production of this Glyndebourne season and the first opera directed by Trevor Nunn: for two performances it is (and will be) on the BBC records the performance for television. Yvonne Kenny who confronts us, pale, still and anguished, as Iliad at the start of the opera. Like all Nunn's characters, she infuses power and depth of feeling into the simplest of gestures - the head

tipped back in soundless pain, the anxious glance, the hand reassuringly grasped.

The much-discussed Japanese settings and costumes simply provide outlines within which this tautness of movement can be made more potent. Kenny sings with warmth and flexibility, capturing something of Iliad's surface insecurity as well as her inner peace: her rhapsodic aria "Zeffiretti lusinghieri" is moulded with responsive ease, and her moment of decision - the arms stretched back as she offers herself in sacrifice - is one of a number of unforgettable stage pictures.

If these brilliantly conceived moments - the evaporation of the storm, the looming shadow of the sea monster - do not quite sustain the evening, the blame cannot be put upon Bernard Haitink, who conducts a brooding, compelling account of this rich score. It is simply a mistake to choose a tenor for Idomeneo. The edition has tried to be faithful to Mozart by retaining associated changes he made for the Munich version of 1786, but has then hit difficulties at the start of Act II with the aria "Non temer" written for the tenor Idomeneo. A note tells us that experiment during rehearsals led to its being placed

later in the act, but really there is only one place for this concert aria with its violin obbligato, and that is anywhere out of the opera.

So the highlights of a musically outstanding evening remain Philip Langridge's powerful Idomeneo, Carol Vaness's tense, violent Elena and the seasonally good chorus, who, huddled together in Nunn's static tableaux, make "Placido e il mar" and "Corriamo, fuggiamo" into true peaks of eighteenth-century musical drama.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

Nash Ensemble
Assembly Rooms, Bath

The Bath Festival this year is its usual self: a packed programme of the finest classics freely sprinkled with the new and the odd. Saturday evening's chamber concert by the Nash Ensemble held the fortnight in microcosm, offering as it did some of the gentler pleasures of Mozart, Fauré and Schubert, including the first of D major Flute Quartet, K285, played with a perfect, plain grace by Judith Pearce, as context for the first performance of a commissioned piece by Giles Swayne, *A Song for Hadi*.

Now in his mid-thirties, Swayne achieved a breakthrough four years ago with his *Cry* for 28 amplified voices, a large fresco discovering simple but completely fresh images. It was one of those rare works that have about them the strength of inevitability. For the composer, however, it seems to have

presented problems of continuation, and since writing it he has produced only a short cello piece before the present sextet, also quite unambitious.

There are no mysteries, either, in the title. Hadi is not, as I had suspected, a Hindu deity but rather a friend of the composer, and the song is just that: a little span of melody that is built up, toyed with and then very slowly relinquished.

The music starts out from a dark chord in three low string instruments, viola, cello and double bass, answered by luminous ventures towards the tune from flute and clarinet. None of these instruments, however, turns out to be central. That role is taken by a set of drums, which quickly establish a rhythmic ostinato that persists pretty well throughout: the part was tailor-made for the cheerful virtuosity of Gary Kettel, and his colleagues also contributed much to a neat premiere of a happy little piece.

Paul Griffiths

Brahms Marathon
Festival Hall

A marathon carries connotations of strain and endurance which were not wholly applicable to this stimulating if flawed event. For a good six hours on Saturday a group of leading artists played Brahms's chamber music "informally" - which meant muffs for the performers and an announcer in place of proper programmes.

The flaw lay not in the performances but in the plan-

ning, for it failed to take into account that each of Brahms's major chamber works so drains the emotions that it is seldom possible to listen to more than one at a single sitting. To have a piano trio, a violin sonata and the Clarinet Quintet in the first session was exhausting enough, but the F major Cello Sonata, the *Vier ernste Gesänge* (sung by John Shirley-Quirk), the F minor Viola Sonata and the Piano Quintet in the second was simply too much.

Admittedly we could get up and go, but that was hardly the point of the exercise; and in any case the changes to the published running order made it difficult to go far without the risk of missing a chosen work.

What was needed was a little more variety of mood. Brahms was by no means always serious, and for my money we could have heard more from the vivacious Labèque sisters, who lightened things considerably with some Hungarian Dances. Perhaps, too, Sheila Armstrong, who sang delightfully in the first session, could have sung another group of Brahms's happier pieces.

In giving the marathon a broader range some large-scale works would clearly have had to be sacrificed, though I would not have wanted to lose the F major Cello Sonata played by Yo Yo Ma and Peter Frankl, a warm and passionate reading matched by the Chilingirian Quartet's performance, with Antony Pay, of the Clarinet Quintet.

Geoffrey Norris

The Dining Room
Greenwich

A.R. Gurney is a quiet voice on the clamorous American stage, but he has finally made himself heard from New York to the West Coast with this exquisite comic elegy to the Boston Brahmins.

The title identifies its hero, presented by Bernard Cushe as a family shrine with lyre-backed chairs reverently surrounding the gleaming dining table on a wood-block floor. As successive generations pass through, all intent on their transient affairs, it figures variously as a background to ordinary life, an object for sale and a museum piece; but, lament or no lament, there is a strong feeling that this robust monument to WASP values is going to outlive them all.

The only comparable play I know is Thornton Wilder's *The Long Christmas Dinner*, but Gurney vastly improves on that model by resisting pathos and ignoring chronology. His business is with the erosion of manners, and he begins in the present by contrasting the brisk visit by a no-nonsense house-buyer with the leisurely breakfast of a Roosevelt-era father to whom the morning ceremony of newspaper and coffee is more important than getting his son to school on time.

Gurney has a wonderful ear for the evasive nuances of authoritarian speech: particularly for the pompous, cooing into their children before explaining into defeated commands, or employers putting in long-suffering requests to the kitchen staff ("Sometimes I think it is almost better if we do things ourselves").

Throughout the sequence of overlapping scenes, with actors switching from childhood to old



Christopher Godwin: comedy held in perfect balance

age, and the table sharing stately crystal and silver with a typewriter, there is no saying precisely where the author's sympathies lie.

Sometimes they reverse inside a single scene, as where a hard-selling architect and his analyst client swap the power relationship halfway through, with the architect confessing his atavistic hatred of rooms such as this. Otherwise the absurdity of a traditional father stalking out to do battle, on behalf of a relative who has been insulted in the club's steam room, is evenly matched by the sight of a high-school boy photographing his aunt's Waterford glass and fingerboards to illustrate an anthropology project on the eating habits of vanishing cultures. What the play does, in short, is connect the world of Edith Wharton to that of Updike and John Cheever.

Alan Strachan's production sets decisively contrasted tempos for the unbroken flow of breakfasts, Thanksgiving dinners, and birthday parties, and secures performances from Robin Bowerman, Christopher Godwin and Alison Skilbeck that hold comedy in perfect balance with the social integrity of the writing.

Theatre

Irving Wardle

Stern: happy man

Alan Strachan's production sets decisively contrasted tempos for the unbroken flow of breakfasts, Thanksgiving dinners, and birthday parties, and secures performances from Robin Bowerman, Christopher Godwin and Alison Skilbeck that hold comedy in perfect balance with the social integrity of the writing.

Stern: happy man

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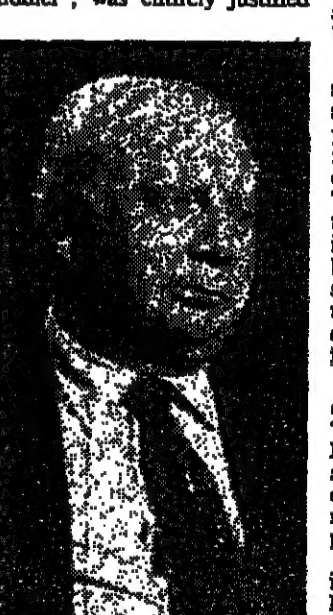
Television
Singing thoughts

Bernard Levin was back on BBC2 on Saturday night with the first of eight Levin Interviews. Mr Levin's qualities as an interviewer include his ability to attract substantial subjects and his willingness to let them finish their sentences, a technique uncommon enough to be almost revolutionary.

But, if I were seized in a hammerlock and compelled to utter a criticism of Mr Levin, I think I would concede that, when his admiration for a subject is unbounded, he lets it show too early, thereby denying us the chance to let our own affections flow freely rather than at someone else's behest.

If he persists in this then it would seem only fair, should he get someone he is not so keen on, that he tell us so at the beginning.

This inhibition to my total appreciation exposed, it is only fair again for me to say that his interview with Isaac Stern seemed short at the length and that his esteem for Mr Stern, who charmingly refers to himself on occasion as "a fiddler", was entirely justified



Stern: happy man

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Stern: happy man

by the event. It was also, obviously, returned.

Mr Stern is a happy man, a virtuoso for 51 years. He made his debut in New York in 1932 at the age of 16. The reviewers did not go wild - one damned him with the label "promising" - but he returned the following year to rave reviews. They have been a part of his life ever since. His ambition is not to be content.

He is a generous helper of musical talent and the possessor of boundless energy, which is fortunate, for his favourite working time is between 11 pm and 3 am. He sees every performance as an event: an adventure, and attributes his revelatory experience his audiences more often than not find in his work to his habit of never doing anything that is merely comfortable: what he tried to do is to take risks, "to create musically".

He finds sustenance in an arduous career in the affection of friends - "some of my best friends have been my managers" - and is not only happy but modest.

He demurred at Mr Levin's suggestion that his intellect was always in play during his performances because he did not think the word "intellect" correct. It was more, he said, "concentrated tension". "It has to sound as though you invented it at the moment. You have to be able to think in a singing way. Once in a while there comes a vision and you can forget to think - you just feel."

He had no particular preferences in music to him it was "the whole palette". He had to be taken by music and quoted an Englishman who said about creativity that talent was what a man possesses; genius what he possesses a man.

Next week it is the turn of an industrial virtuoso, Sir Michael Edwards. I look forward to drawing my own conclusions.

Dennis Hackett

Rock
Distracting answers

David Bowie
Wembley Arena

Somebody said that one should never trust a man who starts working day with his shirt-collar button undone and his tie loosened. David Bowie took the stage in London last week, for the first time in five years, with his bow-tie already hanging loose. Possibly he does not know how to knot a proper bow-tie; at any rate, it seemed an appropriate symbol for the father of modern pop poseology, the man who turned attitude into art and taught Brecht to boogie.

You could tell from the full cut of his trousers that he had been away. No one who was in Britain a couple of years ago, when Blue Rondo à la Turk and their pals were discrediting the zoot-suit as a hot fashion item, would have turned up in the baggy yellow affair with which he began this concert, or the pale green braided example which succeeded it after the intermission. It seemed strange, too, that he should choose to dress up his 10 musicians in the Rag Week gear of the Bonzo Dog Doo Dah Band.

It seemed even stranger when

they commenced the two-hour event by sounding exactly like Roy Wood's Wizzard, circa 1971: baying saxophones, tinny drums, toneless guitars, half-scrambled backing vocals. This was a Grade A mess, unfocused, unbalanced and completely lacking in the power necessary to surround and support Bowie's attractive but unmusical voice.

It was the sound of a thousand two-inch television speakers, and in the space of half an hour we thereby lost his accounts of "Heroes", "Golden Years", "Let's Dance", "Fashion" and others. Only "Life on Mars" survived this episode, thanks to its more varied dynamics and to Bowie's classy crooning against the chorus of the Simms brothers, Frank and George, who cleverly imitated the leader's own vocal timbre so as to reproduce the effect of studio overdubbing.

"Let People" was the first to benefit from an improvement: achieving a raunchy rock and roll solidity in the guitars of Carlos Alomar and Earl Slick. Thereafter the first half grew increasingly flashy and frantic, real *A Star is Born* stuff, depending as much on the batteries of swivelling spotlights, beaming berserk polka-

dots around the hall in garish Fifties colours, as on anything issuing from the loudspeakers.

The interval was prefaced by a truly dreadful version of the Velvet Underground's "White Light, White Heat", a superfluous show-band saxophone arrangement adding a flabby belly to what was once a song of desperation.

The quality of Bowie's imagination and the importance of his influence cannot be doubted, but one of the problems of his concerts is that his songs are completed structures, not susceptible to spontaneous variation. Theatre is the answer, and the distraction: there were many dramatic tricks and stunts in the second half, some enjoyable. Judged purely on the projection of his presence, Bowie was deeply impressive: he is helped, of course, by his natural grace and by a face constructed for the spotlight. As rock and roll, it was less thrilling: little tension or sense of danger, and an almost unbearable cheerfulness from the central character. What one would expect, perhaps, from a man who is reportedly hand-fed portions of sashimi before he takes the stage.

Richard Williams

Richard Williams

Richard Williams

Richard Williams

PUBLISHING
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At Volkswagen we rust-proof our cars while we are building them.

Not afterwards when the rot may have already started. And your investment has begun to erode away.

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Because this is the only way we can be certain that every nook and cranny has been reached.

To discourage rust even further, we bond vulnerable joins such as the edges of bonnets, boot lids and doors, with a special rust inhibiting adhesive. We even go to the lengths of placing strips of zinc between the wings and body.

And we always use galvanised bolts to hold

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SPECTRUM

Cool, clean and revelling in new technologies, the buildings of Norman Foster reflect the personality of an architect who this month receives his profession's highest accolade

English Modern

By Clive Aslet

We sat at a white table with legs like a space probe. The chairs were white, the walls were white. A pervasive hush somehow gave the impression of hidden technology smoothly at work.

This was the office of Norman Foster, winner of this year's Royal Institute of British Architects gold medal. Except for a number of architectural models, including one for a Renault warehouse near Swindon just returned from Renault's head office in Paris, the room was almost bare. There was nothing on the table except a sketchbook that Foster, who wore an open-necked shirt and a lemon-coloured Ralph Lauren sweater, had brought with him. On the wall was a photograph of the space module from which the aesthetic of the table, designed by Foster Associates, was in part derived.

He had not been able to meet me at his home, because it was being rebuilt. (Plans exhibited at the Heinz Gallery a little while ago show that it will be a conjurer's palace of sophisticated gadgetry, flexible to meet the expanding demands of new children or new electronics.) But when I had gone through the automatically opening doors into the office and braved the cool-looking receptionist, he said that this was also in a state of flux. He apologised for the mess. It was some time before I realised what he meant. Although I did see parts of a full scale mock-up of a section of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank piled discreetly in a corner, the usual rubbish of office life - piles of books, bulging trays, abandoned coffee cups - was conspicuous by its absence.

Foster's brand of High Tech - the style of which he and his former partner, Richard Rogers, are the two leading exponents in Britain - does not take kindly to clutter. In contrast to the spaghetti of exposed working parts that festoons Rogers's work, Foster's buildings are sleekly regular - coolly, even coldly Classic. There is an element of fun, as in the banks of escalators providing a spectacle of perpetual motion for the workforce at the heart of the Willis Faber headquarters, Ipswich; but the escalators lie inside a smooth wall of reflecting glass, slinking around the edges of the 2.4 acre site. Foster lists his hobbies as running and flying aircraft; objects are not allowed to pile up around him.

"No other architect," the RIBA citation pronounces, "has so effectively drawn the advanced modern technology of the aerospace and electronic worlds into architecture." The Sainsbury Centre in Norwich, a silver arts-banger of such wizardry as to outshine the objects it contains, is clad in superplastic aluminium panels, a revolutionary material for the building trade. "One takes for granted the performance of certain things outside the building context. One does not expect one's car to leak - or if it does, it is a major event. But a lot of roofing materials do not come with any guarantee."

Yet Foster feels that the technology of his buildings has been overstressed: "Building are about people and for

people." It is a truism, but one that he likes to emphasize. "We are concerned with what makes a building a good place to be. As well as all the technology, the Ipswich building has the natural qualities of sunlight coming down into the core, and roof gardens for the work force."

Will it be a more human, less twenty-first century Norman Foster who mounts the rostrum to receive the gold medal on June 21?

He takes satisfaction in working with small workshops - "almost the local blacksmith" - in many of the processes for his buildings. Surprisingly little of his industrial-style furniture is, in fact, ready made. The table at which we were sitting was a case in point, having been produced specially, although made by an industrial subcontractor rather than a furniture maker.

"Through an understanding of the industrial process and the materials, we are able to harness industry almost on a cottage basis, with quite small production runs," he says. This is both better and cheaper than taking the off-the-peg product. "Most of the things which appear in catalogues only give the illusion of being ready made. In reality, when you order something, they then roll up their sleeves and make it for you. So if you say, 'I will have x thousand metres of your ceiling', they don't actually open the door, run into the cupboard and pull it out; they put in motion an industrial process."

"This explains why, for IBM's pilot head office at Cosham, we were able to produce a permanent building with a lot of prestige overtones on the cost you would associate with a ready-made, temporary one."

It is even possible to detect an Arts-and-Crafts note in the new Foster. "Around us are things that in a way are hand-crafted, although hand crafting is something usually associated with scrubbed-pine furniture and health food restaurants." The office has recently been holding "fruitful conversations" with John Makepeace, the traditional cabinet maker.

Foster is a fluent talker. And when he talks, he draws - "as long as I can remember I have always been drawing". To clients probably more familiar with the written word or the printed column of figures, it must be persuasive. These skills are vital in the 1980s; the phrase "back to the drawing board" is now obsolete and should be replaced with "back to the interview, the lunch or the meeting", because it is in these discussions that the design is conceived.

When I saw him, Foster had just returned from a weekend at an hotel in Arundel spent "brainstorming" with the heads of BBC radio to decide what kind of building was needed for the Langham site. Foster sees it as a semi-public, semi-private building, like the Galleria in Milan or, intriguingly, the Lancaster and Barton Arcades in Manchester, his home town.

Public relations are now such a major part of architecture that Foster regards the Fred Olsen Centre in the

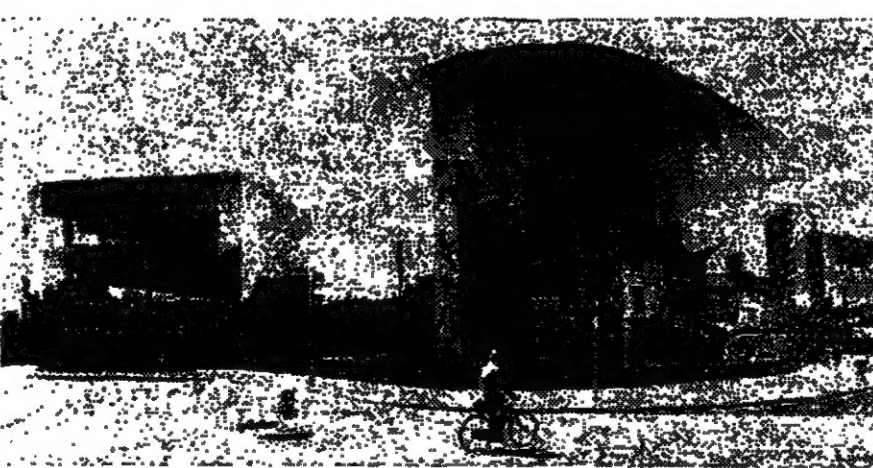
Port of London, built in the 1960s, as a key building in his career. "In that project we were not only involved with the upper echelons of management, but with local management, such as the docks manager, who subsequently has become a director of Olsen's but at that time was very much the manager who would settle some disputes literally with fist-cuffs - I'm not suggesting that was an on-going style of management - and, vitally, with the unions."

He is proud that, when the building opened, it was the union representative who defended the use of one-way mirrors, feared by some as a management tool for spying, on the grounds that it saved heat and did away with the need for curtains, allowing workers unimpeded views through the windows.

At 47, in terms of the architectural profession, with its long training and few prestige commissions, Foster is young. Last year the gold medal went to the long-retired Berthold Lubetkin, aged 81. Foster's early success is all the more remarkable since he did not enter an architect's office until he was 20, which was "rather late in the day".

On leaving school after O levels, he went into the City Treasurer's department of Manchester Council. Then came National Service. "I did electronics in the Air Force. I came into an architect's office on the contract

Foster feels that the technology of his buildings has been overstressed: 'They are about people'



Two-way mirror: the Willis Faber building by day and night

management side, by virtue of my accounting and financial background of sorts." There it dawned on him that he could be an architect - an aspiration that had seemed beyond reach. "So I decided to confront the guy who ran the practice and say, 'Look, it is my intention, if I can, to study architecture'. He said: 'How the hell can you get into a school of architecture if you left school at 16 and haven't got any work to show?' I said I had been doing work in the evenings. I brought it in, and there and then he gave me a house to design."

He worked his way through Manchester University (having left school early, he could not get a grant) by winning prizes and doing architectural perspectives. "I was brought up in an architectural school with a very strong emphasis on things like the historical orders and measured drawing - those kinds of technical skills. It was the tail-end of that."

"By the same token I think it was at the tail-end of a tradition of architect-planners, where much more recently architects and planners have been trained separately. A lot of planners think overly in two dimensions and think overly in political terms, rather than just of the wider scale end, as it were, of an architectural process."

After Manchester, Foster won a Henry scholarship to Yale, where he

met Rogers. He spent several years in the United States working as a city and university planner, and on his return to England collaborated for a time with the American futurist guru, Buckminster Fuller.

Can the influence of Manchester still be seen on his work? Foster is notoriously meticulous about detailing, supposedly choosing every last screwhead in his buildings himself. Planning is also something he stresses.

"The site is a prime generator of the building. For Willis Faber, the decision to do a low building, which would follow and hug and recreate that kind of random street pattern of a medieval market town rather than impose on it a kind of alien so-called 'modern' geometry of right angles, that very organic response to that street pattern, takes stock of the typical spaces of a market town in a northern latitude. It's not a piazza. A lot of attempts to create piazzas in England have been doomed, because there are already enough open wind-swept spaces."

Without prompting, Foster volunteers an article of faith: "I suppose we regard the fix of time and cost as something really quite sacred. For 20-odd years we have been rigidly under budget, under time."

How confident is he about the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank headquarters in Hongkong labelled, misleadingly, the Most Expensive Office Block in the World by *The Sunday Times* and others? Press reports say it could massively exceed the estimate, reaching what has been projected as a final cost of £600m.

Foster laughs this away as "misinformation". Receiving the high-prestige American Reynolds Award twice or, as a foreigner, winning the competition to build a national athletics stadium in Germany seem events that might have been reported more widely, but were not. Bad news is news. On Hongkong: "At this stage it is a minimal percentage over. There is still between 20 and 30 per cent of that contract to be settled. The essence of cost planning is not that you are going to get every element spot on target, but that some are going to be under and some are going to be over. At the end of the day - ideally - the books balance." One thing is certain: with its stepped-back profile and hanging gardens, the building has already baffled architectural critics, who have referred to Babylonian and Gothic, early Chinese and Expressionist styles in their attempts to decode it.

His next projects include a low-energy house developed with Buckminster Fuller and a "low-profile" building, "more than normally discreet", for London's proposed Third Airport at Stanstead. All Foster's media skills will be needed for that one.

TOMORROW

Prince Rainier talks about the future for himself, for his family and for Monaco

Nightmares of a Denham movie brat

At 31, producer Jeremy Thomas is something of a phenomenon. Over the past seven years he has produced six movies, including Jerzy Skolimowski's *The Shout*, which won the Best Film Award at Cannes in 1977. This year he is responsible for two films: *Eureka*, directed by Nicolas Roeg and starring Gene Hackman, and *Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence*, an extraordinary Anglo-Japanese project directed by Nagisa Oshima and starring David Bowie as a British prisoner of war. And he admits, with some amusement, "I haven't yet had a hit."

The confidence behind such a confession may have something to do with the fact that he is a movie child. His father (Ralph) and his uncle (Gerald) were both film directors in the heyday of the regular British film industry. He grew up in Hollywood-in-England, Bucks, surrounded by film people, with Dirk Bogarde coming round for lunch and Sir John Gielgud coming round for tea. He began his professional career at the film labs in Denham, working his way through the ranks to become a film editor and then, almost by accident, the producer of an Australian picture called *Mad Dog*, which was directed by a friend. "We somehow raised the money, though I was totally green. Dennis Hopper from *Easy Rider* had been cast. We went out to Tahiti, New Mexico, to meet him and this character came to the airport in a jeep with the steison hat, and shark's teeth round his neck, and there, reincarnated, was my childhood hero. But the picture was a nightmare to make."

The word "chaos" features frequently in Jeremy Thomas's conversation, and the walls of his tiny office in Soho testify to the more bizarre moments of his career. Pinned up are several snaps of the Sex Pistols - the legacy of three years work nurturing the film which eventually came out as *The Great Rock 'n' Roll Swindle* in 1980. "I was offered it partly because no one else would take it on, in 1978, when it was all happening." Film school student Julien Temple had shot some footage; then Russ Meyer, humourist and American porn director, came in on the project. The group's manager and scenarist, Malcolm McLaren, was heavily involved. So, at one stage, was theatre and film impresario Michael White. "It was this and then that. Headlines in the papers. Chaos. Largely due to the anarchy prevailing at the time."



Thomas: success without a hit

Thomas's Japanese project, based on a novel by Laurens Van der Post and to be seen in August, was financed - like most of his films so far - from independent sources. In this case that means a group of Japanese investors, including the film's director, a British bank, and a New Zealand tax shelter deal. Their contributions add up to \$5m, which is what the movie cost to shoot on location in the Cook Islands, in the South Pacific.

Thomas acknowledges that this sort of project sets him apart from his peers. "They probably don't understand why I make films like this, because they are more difficult to do. But they're all visibly well-crafted, films of quality and long life, mounted for a good price. So I think I'll go on being able to make films even without an out-and-out hit."

Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence falls within an area that Thomas now recognises as his own: "Bringing together very varied cultural influences." Thomas and Oshima are already planning another film, set in Paris this time. Meanwhile he and Roeg are to make a film from Terry Johnson's Royal Court play, *Insignificance*, and Thomas is going to produce a project based on Colin MacInnes's story of teenage and adulthood in the 1950s, *Absolute Beginners*, to be directed by Julien Temple.

Before he slipped into editing, and then across into producing, Thomas had intended to be a director, following in the family path. But, he says, "you need a tremendous amount of bravery. Directing is not only a question of technique. It's something else." But will he take the plunge? "I'm trying."

And what does he feel about the producer's role? "I enjoy it. Even if I direct, I want to continue producing. I can't really understand producers putting themselves up as heroes, though. Film is either a group thing, a family thing. Or it's a director's film. It is not, as such, a producer's medium."

Chris Auty

1953 and all that: the stars remember



Did you know that Mrs Thatcher called an election on the day after the Coronation? Radio Times with all the nostalgia details had gone to press, thus ensuring a true blue run-up to election day? This and many other fascinating facts are available in our new Mooreover booklet, *Good Heavens, Is It Thirty Years Ago Already?*

Meanwhile, several really famous celebrities have agreed to tell us what they remember of that day, 30 years ago, when the then Princess Elizabeth went to the Abbey as plain Mrs Edinburgh and came back Queen of England. Yes, they really had job opportunity in those days...

one little person, and so many thousands and millions of people watching. I remember thinking, what a wonderful symbol for the country. Then I remember thinking, what a great setting for a movie. Not the Queen, perhaps, but - Gandhi! I was so excited I rushed home and phoned the Indian government to ask for financial help. They told me that they thought it was a good idea, and thanked me. Don't thank me, I said - thank all the people who helped to inspire this idea: the Queen, Winston Churchill, Prince Philip... I think that impressed them. But it took another 30 years...

Clive James. I was only 13 at the time, though already bald, and was employed as TV critic of the *Wangadonga Gazette*. The trouble was, nobody in Wangadonga had a TV set, but I've never let a little thing like

MOOREOVER... Miles Kington

that hold me back, I lay back on my bed listening to the whole thing on short wave radio, mixed in with interference from Radio Moscow, and wrote an account of it as if I'd been there. The next day I was sacked for describing the ceremony as a neo-imperialist sham and an outmoded pantomime. I didn't know what the words meant. I'd just taken them down in good faith thinking it was Richard Dimbleby speaking, but of course it was Radio Moscow. The whole thing taught me a big lesson, though now I can't remember what it was.

Sir Roger Bannister. A great day for me, as it was also the day I broke four minutes for the mile. I remember at the end of

the first lap being handed a note which read: "We have climbed Everest!" This inspired me to run a very fast second lap, after which I was handed a note reading: "Bad news, I'm afraid. Roger, England have been thrashed 9-1 by Hungary at Wembley. Everything depends on you." Reading this depressing message slowed me down slightly, so my heart sank when I was handed a note at the final bell. It said simply: "What are all these notes you are getting? If they're from the Adidas people, be very careful. Your trainer, PS, go like the clappers." The rest is history, or it damn well ought to be.

Sir John Hume. It was very cold. Whenever I moved my toes,

they crackled. My eyes hurt. It was hard to breathe, and the air was so cold. I experimented for a while with setting my moustache alight, but it didn't seem to help. Then the news came through on the radio, from London. It was raining there. That cheered us up slightly.

Michael Foot. One thing we must never forget, and I think this is one thing we must never forget, is that as far back as 1953 the Labour Party was already committed to a total support of the National Health, or Service, and I remember saying at the time to the Shadow Cabinet, as it then was, I remember saying this, and this is something I think we must never lose sight of, that...

Russell Harty. I was sitting in the front room. I remember that. My mother was in the kitchen, listening to the radio.

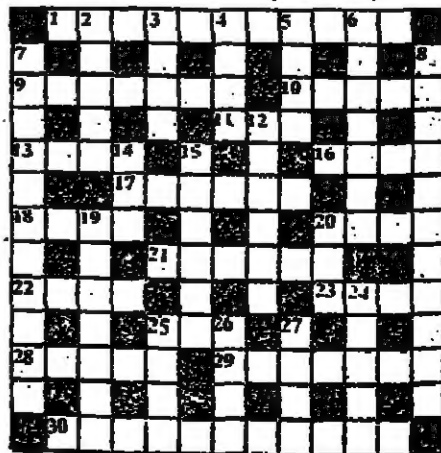
Suddenly she came through and said, very simply: "President Kennedy has been shot." Well, I found this very odd, as the President was called Eisenhower. So I asked her exactly what she meant and she said: "Oh, sorry, I mean, do you want to watch the Coronation on telly?" I'll always remember that. Very weird.

Laird Lichfield and the Mothers of the Most Beautiful Women in the World. What a party. It was a great party. One of the most fantastic parties I have ever been to. It started at four o'clock and was still going on at quarter to six, almost two hours later. We had Bovril sandwiches, I remember, and jelly and peanut butter and crisps. We had a conjurer and we all threw jelly at him. It was fantastic.

The Queen. Everyone else had the day off, but I had to go to work as usual.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 75)

- ACROSS
1 Manually inserted (11)
9 Provisional (7)
10 Drop in standard (5)
11 Cooking vessel (3)
12 Periods (4)
14 Admirable (4)
17 Entry (6)
18 Units of length (4)
20 Reverberating sound (4)
21 Erase (6)
22 Picture gallery (4)
23 Chess piece (4)
25 Turkish title (3)
26 Yellowish-pink (5)
29 Place of learning (7)
30 Cut loaf (6,5)
DOWN
2 Suitably (5)
3 Urgent (4)
4 Headquarters (4)
5 Inclined (4)
6 Blow up (7)
7 Violin bow (11)
8 Sowing aid (4,7)
12 Mollusc (6)
SOLUTION TO No 74
ACROSS: 1 Frantic 5 React 8 Rue 9 Storage 10 Laird 11 Flak 12 Tighter 14 Archbishop 16 Exactly 18 Sown 21 Icing 22 Cheesah 23 Och 24 Dread 25 Tassels
DOWN: 1 Fiat 2 Atoll 3 Thanks be to God 4 Crept 5 Religiousness 6 Aviator 7 Tide race 13 Rare bird 15 Chalice 17 Yacht 19 Withe 20 Thus



- 14 Army specialist 24 Ring (5)
15 Plan (6) 25 Party combination
16 Of the side (7) 26 Enclosure (4)
20 Energy (3) 27 Den (4)

PROFILE: Dame Ninette de Valois

Why Madam is a winner on points

Nobby Clark

"I must warn you, I'm useless to interview. I'm horribly discreet." To kick off with such a revealing remark was an encouragement. For Dame Ninette de Valois meant to indicate that she would not be drawn into talking about people, either to praise or to blame; that she abhors the fashion for revelatory biography which spotlights all the blemishes one has striven hard to conceal; that she detests gossip and disloyalty.

But she said more than she meant to say; it is typical of her to assume that I should hardly want to talk about herself. Modesty of this order is rare indeed, and at first sight astonishing in a woman who has helped shape the cultural history of England in the twentieth century. Yet it is in keeping with her character; all her achievements have been for the Royal Ballet, not for herself. She has been ruthless (and wise) in her pursuit of glory and excellence for her dancers, totally indifferent to whether she should receive the credit for having done so. Ninette de Valois has pride; she has no vanity.

When the Bolshoi Ballet were on a visit to London, they were perplexed to see Dame Ninette in the self-service canteen beneath the Opera House lining up with her tray behind at least twenty others, including grubby stage-hands and sweaty cypriotes. Maris Liepa, one of the few who spoke English, voiced their bewilderment. "Why is she queuing?"

"Because she wants some shepherd's pie." The answer did not satisfy. The Russians, who are used to having one eating place for principal dancers, another for *corps de ballet*, another for workmen, thought that their supposed classlessness was being gently satirized by this odd demonstration. They simply could not understand that the founder and creator of the Royal Ballet should receive no special treatment, still less that she should not want it.

Nevertheless, people do subtly adapt their behaviour in her presence, in acknowledgement of her authority. It was during the war that one of her young dancers, Gordon Hamilton, began the habit of addressing her as "Madam", and it is significant that the habit spread.

Nevertheless, people do subtly adapt their behaviour in her presence, in acknowledgement of her authority. It was during the war that one of her young dancers, Gordon Hamilton, began the habit of addressing her as "Madam", and it is significant that the habit spread.

and persisted. Now, no one would dream of calling her anything else.

In the ballet world, where "daring" is an ordinary term, Madam stands firm as a figure of propriety and decorum. She is emphatically not theatrical, flamboyant, or wild. The most colourful word she might use is "swindle", and generations of dancers given to looser language have lowered their voices and sweetened their tongues at her approach. Her moral influence, no less than her cultural achievements, has been enormous.

This is not to say that Madam is austere. She has a beguiling sense of fun and enjoys a giggle, throwing her head back to savour the humour. She is an easy, relaxing conversationalist, except when a point of principle is at stake, when she will present arguments cogently and forcefully, hugging the last word. When I suggested that audiences at Covent Garden sometimes dressed shabbily, she was quick to put me right. "Before the war, audiences in England were always overdressed. There was consternation when Thomas Beecham dared to appear in shirt-sleeves at a rehearsal. But in the great opera houses of Europe it was never the fashion to dress up. After all, a state theatre should belong to the people, shouldn't it?"

Tradition is the deepest value which Madam cherishes, fittingly for someone who has invented a tradition in English dancing. She is herself the product of several traditions. Born in County Wicklow, Ireland, 85 years ago, in a well-to-do Anglo-Irish family teetering on the edge of impoverishment, she inherited a Victorian sense of discipline, tempered by gentle Irish whimsy. There is also some Scottish thrift in her blood (her great-grandmother wrote the famous *Memoirs of a Highland Lady*), and some French aristocratic bearing. She is descended from both the Montmorencys and a branch of the de Valois family, from whom she took her professional name. Her real name is Edris Stannis, "Edris" being taken from a character in Marie Corelli's novel *Ardath*. "Edris is not so much sweet woman as most perfect angel! A dream of Heaven made human!"

As a girl, she began her professional career in the bosom of another tradition, that of the music hall (she appeared with George Robey), and performed "fancy dancing" on the end of Brighton Pier. When she graduated to ballet, she was taught in the oldest school, the French, then took lessons from Cecchetti, the great Italian teacher, and joined Diaghilev's company for two years, absorbing the Russian influence. No wonder, then, with so



many traditional echoes informing her intelligence, she should be an established rather than an innovator.

It was an accident of medical history which compelled Ninette de Valois to give up dancing at the age of 25. Having suffered persistent pain in her left side, which she had attributed to be normal agonies of a dancer's life (audiences would be surprised if they knew how much routine pain dancers tolerate every day), she at length discovered that she had been stricken for years with polio. "I wasn't sorry to give up; it hurt too much." A lesser woman

would have disappeared from the records, but her brave spirit could not envisage inactivity. There was at that time no balletic tradition in England. Bold and stubborn, she determined to start one, drawing on her deep conviction that the time was right. In 1931 she founded her Academy of Choreographic Art with just six students (this eventually grew into the Royal Ballet School, now one of the finest in the world, and the cradle of an immediately identifiable English style), and in the same year, her little group of dancers. Of necessity, she became a

choreographer, creating 17 of the company's first 22 ballets, and an administrator with guts and genius in equal measure. She persuaded Lilian Baylis to give her a theatre (Sadler's Wells), she enticed Frederick Ashton away from the other fledgling group founded by Marie Rambert, and she signed on as musical director the marvellous Constant Lambert. From such tiny beginnings grew the Royal Ballet, which has since given the world scores of brilliant dancers, and half a dozen of international and historic status.

In retrospect, Madam cherishes the greatest moment in 1946, when the company gave its first performance at the Opera House, Covent Garden. "To open our own opera house after this war was very important. It meant we had a home." And not any old home, either, but the correct and fitting one. Sol Hurok, the American impresario, begged Madam to take her company to New York, where he had a small theatre ready for them. But she resisted. "I felt that we should not make the right impact in anything less than the Metropolitan Opera House, and we should do better to wait." An English ballet company in a Broadway theatre in 1947 would have aroused some interest; at the Met in 1949 it created a sensation, providing one of the most historic occasions in the theatrical history of New York.

How did Ninette de Valois do it? First of all, she has consistently been concerned with the future. "You cannot expect dancers to take the long view. They don't always know what is best for them." And she believes in the virtues of discipline. Generations of dancers have been terrified of displeasing her, an inhibition which makes for powerful concentration. Did she think she was a disciplinarian? "Well, so many people must have told you that I am, so there is no point in denying it, is there?" It shows in the way she creates her ballets, which are thoroughly worked out in her own mind before she takes them to the dancers, imposing her pattern on their talents. It shows also in her desire not to allow dancers to perform as often as they might wish. "Creative work suffers from too much trundling around, and our company was never at its best after a gruelling tour."

Her abhorrence of complacency leads her continually to question standards, never to be satisfied, always to exhort greater effort, a habit which some have found irritating and undermining.

Her energy shows no sign of abating. She still takes a great interest in the school and is delighted at their recent success with English country dances, which she has been recommending for years. She is frequently to be seen at the Opera House, which suggests to some colleagues that she is reluctant to lose control, a view which she would heartily contest. But it is true she does like to be consulted on all important decisions, and will not yield to other opinions without a fight. Deference is not grudgingly paid to a woman who might be harsh in debate, but who has proven so often to be fired by vision and sustained by experience. The para-

doxical responses she evokes were summed up by one who said: "She is wilful, arbitrary, inspired."

Dame Ninette lives in a ground-floor flat opposite the river in Barnes, with her charming doctor husband, Arthur Connell, whom she married nearly 50 years ago, who is the only person in the world to call her Edris. The flat is full of sensible chairs with straight, hard backs and furniture by no means ostentatious. A handsome, plain Edwardian wall-clock ticks loudly. Madam is clearly not a hoarder, hardly anything here gives away the identity of the inhabitants, nor is there anything superfluous; it is said she begrudges every penny, especially those spent on herself.

Until very recently the Connells lived in a little house along the road. But they had to leave it when the stairs became too much for Dame Ninette. I realized, with a shock, that she had been in pain with arthritis throughout two hours we had been together, she wears a plastic collar covered by a scarf, which one tends not to notice. When I went to shake her hand, on departure, she withdrew it as if she had touched a hot iron. Yet she never once complained.

She shops in Barnes High Street ("complete strangers seem to know me, isn't it amazing? That's what television does") and does her own cooking. Her greatest pleasure now is reading the classics, and her most useful piece of furniture the bookcase, stuffed with Shakespeare, Tolstoy, Trollope, George Eliot, Hardy, and her great favourite, Jane Austen. "There would be nothing worse than not being able to read," she says.

"You should read the classics once every five years, and discover them each time with a fresh eye. I recently returned to Milton. Marvellous!" She also enjoys writing, and had some of her poems read at the Shakespeare Institute in Stratford. Yet she has never kept a diary; that would be "indiscreet". One can see why Natalia Makarova once said: "If Madam were a man I would have married her. She makes me think."

Of course, Dame Ninette is such a public figure that celebrations of her achievements and stirring character are frequent. It is still something of an ordeal for her to appear on stage and receive adulation, for she is at heart a shy woman. "I have never felt comfortable taking a curtain call. Fred Ashton had to tell me not to hold the flowers upside down like an umbrella. I still try to remember that advice."

Brian Masters



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THE TIMES DIARY

All in the family

The surfeit of Greens at the Bodley Head is swelling to alarming proportions. Having just published a book of conversations with the novelist and announced a biography of the former BBC director-general, it now plans a history of the family brewery, Greene King. The founding father, Benjamin Greene, had four sons, of whom one became Governor of the Bank of England, the second ran the brewery and entered Parliament, while the third, something of a black sheep, sired 13 children before dying, presumably breathless, at the age of 19. It was the youngest son, described in the book as "a strange melancholy misfit," who became the ancestor of the literary dynasty that embraces Graham C. Greene, joint chairman of the Bodley Head's holding company, Sir Hugh, now president of the publishing house, and Graham, the company's best-selling author.

Ironside Lady

What was the most famous statement ever addressed to Parliament? I ask the question again since Clive Bradley, Clive Bradley, campaigner for the Publishers' Association, referred in this column to the second most famous, that by Milton on good books as the life blood of the master spirit. Bradley is particularly attached to that one as he is angered by the Government's "appealing" spending cuts for school and university book provision. I am open to suggestion, but I would say, with Bradley, that the most famous was made by Cromwell at the dismissal of the Rump Parliament in 1653: "Take away that fool's bauble, the ruse." In that same speech Cromwell told the members: "You have sat too long here, for any good you have been doing," which is also a sentiment Bradley would seem to endorse *vis a vis* Margaret Thatcher.

● I hear Central Office is warning Mrs Thatcher that she faces competition for publicity today. Shirley Maclaine is holding a press conference in Dallas to launch her book *Out on a Limb*, and is likely to be questioned closely about the identity of her Labour MP lover in the late 1970s.

'Ello, 'ello

Another strong contender in my competition to spot the most unforgivable election promise. MP Nick Kirk of High Wycombe has found a splendid one at the bottom of page 27 of the Labour manifesto - a pledge to repeal the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill. This is the first time a major party has considered repealing a non-existent law.

Swinging along

Reasonably enough, many are awaiting late developments before committing themselves to a figure in my competition to predict the national swing between Labour and Conservative at the general election. The generous prize is a whole case of Johnnie Walker's de luxe Swing whisky. The thickening fields of entries show a surprisingly large number who, in defiance of all the opinion polls, predict a swing to Labour, and one or two who predict a swing to the Tories that would outdo the most volatile by-election results! Guesses, to three places of decimals and in writing please, to reach me by polling day at the latest.

Collar ado

It is high time to explain that the Denver Shoe is a misnomer for the nasty contraption now in London's streets. What we have here is the British-made Wheelok P, a two-choo device which clamps either side of the wheel, and the Bulldog 117, a calliper model, for larger vehicles. We are using the Denver tag only because a similar clamp has been in use there since 1955. In view of the GLC's tireless campaign to introduce these instruments, I suggest a more fitting name would be the South Bank Shoe.

Movies? Moving

I never thought I would hear Ken Russell say these words: "Films are a dead medium. It is a false world and I am sick of it." The one-time enfant terrible of TV documentaries, back in Britain after a spell in South Carolina directing *Madame Butterfly* for the bemused organizers of a local arts festival, tells me he now leads a gypsy existence; he wanders the globe directing operas, a medium which is "fresh, exciting and invigorating". He assures me he is broke, but that he doesn't mind, and that it would take "an amazing effort" to lure him back to the studios. "In opera you don't get double crossed at the end by a Hollywood executive... they are not film makers, they are bankers."

At its Albert Hall jamboree last week the Women's Institute found itself debating a motion calling for legal controls on experiments with test tube fertilization. An amendment was proposed seeking to specify that it referred only to "human and part-human" embryos. When bewildered delegates asked when this could possibly mean, the platform explained that a new technique for testing male fertility involved the introduction of sperm to "a specially prepared hamster's ovum." The resulting hybrid can at present survive only long enough to bring hope to its father, but the ethical and theological implications are clearly profound.

PHS

Israel's war without end

On the first anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon, Christopher Walker explains why the Begin government has no cause to rejoice

Jerusalem

Today's emotive first anniversary of the invasion which launched Israel's longest and most controversial war will provide little cause for domestic celebration, especially for the Begin government which has watched in dismay as the continuing involvement in the Lebanese morass has helped erode its popularity.

The main opposition Labour party has been quick to capitalize on growing public dissatisfaction, without as yet being able to solve its internal problems in a way which would enable it to drive home the advantage at the polls.

Throughout last week, there were a series of bitter demonstrations against the war. One mother, part of an angry crowd of 2,500 from Parents Against Silence which attempted to rush the gates of the Knesset, explained: "We are not hysterical parents, defeatists or members of any political party. We are people who want to restore the army's good name. The war in Lebanon is not our war."

At the start of a 90-mile anti-war march which began symbolically at the Lebanese border, a retired Israeli lieutenant-colonel compared the Israeli forces with Napoleon's army in Russia. Most of the younger generation marching to a mass rally in Tel Aviv preferred the analogy of America's fate in Vietnam.

The number of Israelis jailed for refusing to do reserve duty in Lebanon has risen to 59. In addition, more than 1,000 reservists including many officers - have returned to the Lebanon campaign ribbons to the Defence Ministry.

If only Paisley and Co were gentlemen

The new film *Ascendancy* is set in Belfast in 1920 just before the elections for the first Northern Ireland parliament. Two years later came the first British general election in which Ulster was represented by fewer MPs than before. Next week, as a result of the machinations towards the end of the Callaghan government, 17 rather than 12 Northern Irish Members will be elected.

In the film the shipyard owner Wintour interviews a servant girl for a job. Does she object to attending prayers every morning? The question is in code. She gives the right answer. No, she does not mind: "I'm Protestant." He adds that he would not mind himself. "If it wasn't for the other servants." On another occasion he dismisses a Catholic woman from his yard - as indeed happened at the time - saying that the other workers would not work alongside men they did not trust. Wintour is not portrayed entirely unsympathetically. He despises "sectarian" feeling. He "doesn't care about religion," according to his daughter; "he's only interested in making money." When he dresses in his sash to take part in an Orange parade he does so consciously for form's sake. After a killing he laments, "I never dreamt that all that ignorance and brutality would turn out to have a mind of its own."

Ascendancy is an interesting rather than a good movie. In this respect it touches an important truth. It is a truth about Ulster which is more real than ever, which looms in the background of the election there, and which the English have never really understood. Dramatic and frightful things have happened in the province over the last 15 years. One development has been little commented on. The affairs of Ulster are usually presented simply in terms of the sectarian divide, the "national question", green and orange. As the received idea goes, the politics of class do not play the part there that they do in Britain. But Ulster politics had and have a class aspect which has recently changed in a most important though little-noticed way, a change which is a consequence of the troubles and the complication of them. The upper classes who used to lead the Ulster cause have left it. Orange politics have been proletarianized.

At the time of partition the leadership of the newly "devolved" province was taken up by Protestant landowners and merchants. Wintour is a fair example: he joins the new

The protest inside the army has infuriated right-wing supporters of the government, who have been pressing for legislation to stiffen the measures against the soldiers involved - some from the toughest of the forward combat units. One sergeant has already been demoted and jailed for refusing his ribbon.

The more hawkish ministers are now anxious that the wave of dissent may be exploited by the Syrians and influence future strategic calculations in Damascus. Possibly for this reason, a crackdown against the protesters has begun with 50 members of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon soon to face trial for their part in demonstrations.

Committee leaders have accused the government of launching a "legal offensive" against them. Other demonstrators who have been naming a round-the-clock display of the latest Israeli death toll outside the Prime Minister's residence have complained of having their identity cards recorded and their numbers restricted.

There will be few anniversary toasts among the 30,000 Israeli troops still bogged down inside Lebanon as part of an operation originally expected to last only 72 hours and to extend no further than 25 miles north of the Israeli border. They face little chance of an early

return home and an increasing prospect of being ambushed. Last month alone, Israeli troops in Lebanon were attacked 60 times.

Scarcely a day passes without the military command updating casualty figures. These have included an unusually large proportion of soldiers suffering from mental disorders because of the nature of the war and lack of support for its aims.

At the last count, 494 Israelis had been killed since the invasion, 149 of them since the initial fighting died down last August. A further 2,760 have been wounded, 375 of these since September 1, figures which include those lost in the explosion which destroyed the Tyre military headquarters and other accidents.

Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour prime minister, has coined the Yiddish word *plonker* (roughly translated as "Gordian Knot") to describe Israel's unhappy position in Lebanon. There is no more telling reminder of it than to go on one of the few, heavily-guarded trips which the army arranges for journalists to front-line positions. Some of these are so close to the Syrians that Israeli soldiers occasionally serenade the enemy with strangled versions of Arabic pop songs.

There is little sign of the brave face which ministers still put on the continuing presence in Lebanon. Reports must wear flat jackets, travel in four-door cars, each

carrying two armed soldiers, and on no account stop for food or drink. To minimize the risk of ambushes, the army has designed a new troop-carrier in which soldiers travel back to back, with open flaps all round. These menacing vehicles bristling with cocked automatic weapons are gradually replacing the troop-carrying buses.

General Sharon claimed last week that he had always envisaged a partial pullback of troops to a more manageable line after the winter. Although such a move out of the perilous Shouf Mountains would virtually partition Lebanon, it is being pressed for vigorously by many senior officers. Most met in Lebanon expected it within a matter of weeks.

Overshadowing any such retreat to a 28-mile line parallel with the Al-Awali river is the threat of a new war with Syria. Such a conflict was hovering inexorably in the wings during the recent signing of the Israel-Lebanon pact, just as the prospect of a new war in Lebanon haunted the final Israeli pull-out from Sinai in April 1982.

Neither the war-weary Israeli public nor the politically vulnerable Begin coalition appears anxious for such a conflict, but among both there is an assessment that, given present circumstances in Lebanon, combined with the stubborn attitude of the Soviet-backed Syrian regime, it may soon become inevitable. A senior Defence Ministry official explained: "Israel does not want confrontation but we can offer no guarantee that limited clashes will remain limited. In fact, we can guarantee the opposite."



Northern Ireland parliament - for which the vast and unlovely face of Stormont has not yet been built - out of a sense of noblesse oblige. The austere Dublin lawyer Carson was followed as Ulster's leader by a succession of military gentlemen. They expressed the national sentiment of Orange Ulster, and also moderated it. The line ran out with Terence O'Neill and James Chichester-Clark as they then were; both Eton and Irish Guards who could no longer control Northern Ireland, not just the violence on the Catholic side but the Protestant also. That fact was tacitly recognized with the proroguing of Stormont in 1972. Brian Faulkner came and went, the great Protestant strike put paid to a first attempt at power sharing.

The old Unionist party began to break up. Its traditional leaders departed, some to form the well-intentioned, non-sectarian Alliance party, some quitting politics for good and no doubt gratefully. The lightning conductor had gone and the Protestant masses found new leaders, their own kind.

It is hard to exaggerate the importance of this development for Ulster. The old Unionist leaders disliked Irish nationalism and wanted to keep the link with England. But like Wintour they kept up the rhetoric of Ulster unionism largely for form's sake, or for the sake of the servants and the employees, and of course their electors. They did not instinctively share the visceral separatist nationalism of the Presbyterian smallholder in County Down or County Tyrone; still less of the Belfast shipworker. They were Irish gentlemen, with friends and family on both sides of the border.

What this means for the state of

Ireland may be illustrated obliquely by a recent conversation in a Fleet Street pub. It will be remembered that for some sporting purposes the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland, was divided into two teams to the Olympics, for example. In soccer the British Isles produce five international teams, including one from each part of Ireland. But in rugby football the whole island, 32 counties, is represented as ever by one team. (At this moment the British Lions are touring New Zealand led by two Irishmen, a southern Catholic as captain.)

A British journalist - Welsh to be precise - asked an Irish colleague, how is it that 60 years after partition, with all the bitterness and violence, there should still be a happy, all-Ireland rugby team? "That's simple. Rugby's a middle-class game. It's the working class that's the problem - and their game's soccer. If all of Ireland was middle-class the island would be united tomorrow."

It was said for rhetorical effect but there are people in Belfast who know what he meant, who would agree all too vehemently. The brooding, half-conscious sense of incipient betrayal there comes from a belief that the Orange Ulsterman is not understood across the water. The belief is right. A persistent myth among green Irishmen holds that the Ulster connection is artificially maintained because the English love their fellow Protestants so much. Little could be further from the truth. The English have always had a soft spot for the Irish - the southern Catholics, the lovable if racially Irishman. This might be said the Flurry Knox syndrome. It is the Orangemen we

have never really liked or understood.

And they know this in Ulster. A few days ago in Belfast a Unionist politician was saying, "Even the Tories only put up with us as long as the party was led by the sort of chap you could take to your club" - as it conspicuously no longer is. The Official Unionists of Mr Molyneux and Mr Enoch Powell are a thoroughly-going plebeian party. Paradoxically they are even further from the comprehension of English politicians than the more radically populist Democratic Unionists. The Officials, at least in theory, want to express their Orange patriotism through a further binding of the party to the Tories. Paisley represents what Mr Powell deviously calls "Protestant Sinn Féin" and in that way is more easily understood by Westminster and Whitehall: just another nationalist politician, like Michael Collins or Malachy or Mr Mugabe.

This great change of Unionist politics is pregnant with future. In the old days the rough Orangemen believed that England and the English - and Anglo-Irish - ruling class would stand by him. There is an Orange song, "The Murder of McBriar" in which the Catholics who have killed an innocent old Protestant are warned of the revenge that will be taken when we come marching "with nobles at our head". The nobles have gone. Now the Protestant workers of Ulster are on their own, farther away from England - and farther from Dr Garret FitzGerald's "peacefully united Ireland" than ever.

Geoffrey Wheatcroft

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Beating the drum for the spoiling vote

The press and the election, by Christopher Ward

don't mean Mrs Thatcher's). Throughout the election campaign the *Sunday Mirror* has not wavered in its support for Labour and a remarkable feat, this - it has not once given itself a hernia by straining its arguments to breaking point, although it came close to it a few weeks ago when it defended Mr Foot's fitness for office by saying he "eats everything put in front of him".

The balance of the *Sunday Mirror*'s campaign coverage has been helped considerably by the enlistment of Roy Hattersley as a guest columnist for the duration of the election, putting the opposite point of view to the paper's resident, pro-Thatcher columnist Woodrow Wyatt, always provocative and readable but a liability at election times for a left-wing newspaper. Mr Wyatt's column yesterday carried the journalistic equivalent of a government health warning: "Unlike the Tory papers, the *Sunday*

Mirror allows opposing points of view in its columns. For the *Sunday Mirror*'s own views about the Election, see page 2."

Recognizing that most of its readers are probably bored to death by the election, the *Sunday Mirror* thought up an ingenious way to put over its message. It devised on its centre pages a general election quiz consisting of 24 statements which the reader had to tick as being either true or false. (Sample: Output per worker in manufacturing is now only 5 per cent higher than when the Tories came to power. In the previous four years under Labour it was up by more than 14 per cent.) It's reassuring to know that at least one Fleet Street paper has been able to show Saatchi the way home in clever propaganda.

Once again another Norman Mailer essay on the election published in the *Mail on Sunday* turned out to be a damp squib, his

description of himself throughout as "our poor American" conflicting with reports of the fee he is receiving. One phrase he used yesterday to describe the Prime Minister - "he hovered on vertiginous heights of aplomb" - will consign him directly to Pseud's Corner. I fear I preferred the *Sunday People*'s account of Mrs Thatcher shouting "out of frustration" at Denis, which was altogether more human.

Both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot had two articles published in yesterday's papers. While the Prime Minister's pieces in the *News of the World* and the *Sunday Express* appeared to have been written by the same person, not necessarily Mrs Thatcher, *The Observer*'s Michael Foot had a markedly different style to the *News of the World*'s Michael Foot. Only the *News of the World* provided a platform for Roy Jenkins. No *Sunday* paper has been willing to throw its weight behind the Alliance. *The Observer* having lost its nerve at the last minute after flirting with the idea for several weeks. It will be interesting to see whether *The Guardian* can bring itself this week to see the Alliance as anything more than a Tactical vote, or whether it, too, will sit on the fence.

The author was until recently editor of the *Daily Express*.

EEC: figuring out the facts

JUNE 24 83

Barbara Castle

Monday, June 6 - the Stuttgart summit day that never was. This day Mrs Thatcher was to have queued it on the European stage, showing that international "leadership" which she modestly tells us has been forced upon her, and bringing our "own money" back by getting a massive rebate on our contribution to the Euro-budget. Ever since she told our Euro partners that she could not make it, the Conservatives (and the Alliance for that matter) have been lying low about the alleged benefits of our EEC membership and their policies for the future of the Community if we stay in.

Instead, the Conservatives have come up with a negative - the largest net contributor, though we have the third weakest economy. "2,500,000 jobs at risk" if we pull out. Anyone can play the statistic game, and many pro-Market leaders do. There was, of course, the warning by the European Movement during the 1975 referendum campaign that if Britain came out, unemployment would rise to three million (it was then 831,000 under a Labour government). Britain voted to stay in, and unemployment has risen to 3,330,000.

Recently the British members of the European Commission, Ivor Richard and Christopher Tugendhat - whose jobs depend on our staying in - have said that withdrawal would mean five million out of work. They give no indication of how they arrive at this figure, which does not even tally with the Tory one. But at election time any figure will do for propaganda purposes.

So let us try to establish the truth. Five and a half million people are employed in British manufacturing industry, and only one-twelfth of their products go to EEC countries, so even if all their exports to Europe stopped dead, we would be talking about 458,000 jobs. Double that for knock-on effects and we are still below one million.

Ah, the Tories retort, West Germany is our biggest single export market. Maybe, but also one of our least profitable. In the 12 months to August 1982 our visible trade with Germany was £1,396 in the red, a deficit exceeded only in our trade with Japan. (*Hansard* 18,11,82, col 219.)

In fact Europe has proved a poor market for us. Last year (same *Hansard* reference) the countries with whom we earned a surplus were overwhelmingly outside the EEC. In fact it was our trade with the EEC

countries which largely accounted for our overall £2,256m deficit.

The truth is that even the most ardent pro-Marketsters have been bitterly disappointed with the economic results of our membership. Nor have the other promised advantages materialized. Agricultural spending still takes the lion's share of the Euro-budget (about two-thirds). After last year's excessive farm price increase, food surpluses have shot up again to astronomical heights. Britain is still the second largest net contributor, though we have the third weakest economy.

The outlook for the 1984 Euro-budget is menacing. Even allowing for a British rebate which gives us less than half of our "own money" back, spending will go through the ceiling of 1 per cent VAT. The only way the budget can be balanced, unless more money is raised from member countries, is by trimming the already derisory allocations for the anti-unemployment policy.

As *The Economist* put it on May 7: "The EEC will go broke next year unless some lucky fluke occurs." It added: "If Mrs Thatcher thinks she can achieve a triumph at Stuttgart to help launch a June election campaign, she may be in for a nasty shock. That is why she decided not to go."

The Commission calls on member governments for more money without any evidence that it would be wisely spent or that it would more than lead to a more elaborate and wasteful bureaucracy.

It is not Labour, therefore, which should be on the defensive about its EEC policy. It is those parties which lie down as supinely as Ted Heath did in 1972 and allow the Community to ride roughshod over our legitimate national interests.

The Community is in crisis. Only a British government willing to take Britain out, if necessary, will be able to force a fundamental revision of its rules and aims, giving us the freedom to shed the ludicrous burden of the common agricultural policy and to negotiate healthier trading relationships.

Mrs Thatcher's trimming both ways will no longer do.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North.

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

Paul Pickering

Ferret-free, at Labour's peril

It was obvious something had become disjoined in the framework of the universe when my usually mild-mannered stepfather threatened to break the neck of the village vicar. "It's not 1984 you know, not yet," my enraged parent shouted as the man of the cloth tried to hide behind the bus stop. A raw nerve in the body politic of South Yorkshire lay exposed - I had experienced at first hand the unconsidered, yet crucial, ferret factor of this election.

The vicar, known in the village to be a Labour supporter with CND sympathies, had established a nature reserve in his churchyard, in the middle of an area with one of the largest rat populations in the country. Since before Geoff Boycott, old men used to take their ferrets, whippers and terriers to murder the odd rat and catch a few rabbits.

From the best possible motives the vicar decided to declare the churchyard a ferret-free zone, which threatened the armies of wildlife around the graves.

My stepfather was ordered out with the family bull terrier, even though it was pointed out that, as there were no bulls grazing among the plaster angels, the dog could not be regarded as a threat. Suddenly, in an area with the type of unemployment problems beyond the wildest dreams of southern social workers, ferrets have become a symbol of freedom.

This explanation of the threat to the cleric flowed out in the usually silent lunchtime game of dominoes. "It's one of the last pleasures we have left to go out with a ferret or a whippet. It's not cruel, either. Why don't the Labour Party ask folk like us before writing their manifesto?" with him.

A meeting of more than 100 trade unionists at the Huddersfield Friendly and Trades Club unanimously passed a resolution promising to fight any party dragging "hunting, shooting, fishing, ferretting, falconry and any field sport" into politics. This is despite the fact that Mr Michael Foot has criticized "the organized savagery of blood sports," and promises to ban all hunting with dogs should he be elected. It is not known where Foot's own dog Dizzy stands on the issue, though he is believed to be the scourge of squirrels on Hampstead Heath.

Proposing the Huddersfield resolution, Mr George Woodrow, a member of the engineering workers' union said: "The Labour party platform is going to be on jobs and it's all for this, but thousands of jobs are tied up with field sports." He then went on to describe the "well meaning people in the anti-blood sports brigade" as the biggest load of cranks ever assembled.

To the shock of many of his one-time fans, the anti-blood sports lobby includes miners' leader Arthur

Scargill, the Mother Superior of Yorkshire working class politics who moved his headquarters north to be back among his "own people."

When asked about his position on the weekend pastimes of his members he said: "The NUM is and always has been opposed to the barbaric blood sports, including fox hunting. Our members are fully in support of our policy." My mother could not believe that the holy one had said such a thing: "I thought he was against the rich who try to keep people off private land. A lot of men go ferretting to help feed their families."

Ferrets, it was agreed, should certainly be an issue at the next Labour Party conference. "We are always having trendy ideas foisted on us," a man with a whippet said. "After this election they might take a bit more notice of the actual voter."

When I rang Labour Party headquarters the policy on ferrets seemed to be confused. "I think people have been saying conflicting things and we will be having a rethink," a spokesman said. But it will probably be too late for this election. "We have had quite a number of people saying they want to stop their political levy," the British Field Sports Society said. Mr Brian Toon of the Masters of Foxhounds Association added: "Opposition among trade unionists to the Labour Party's proposed ban is widespread."

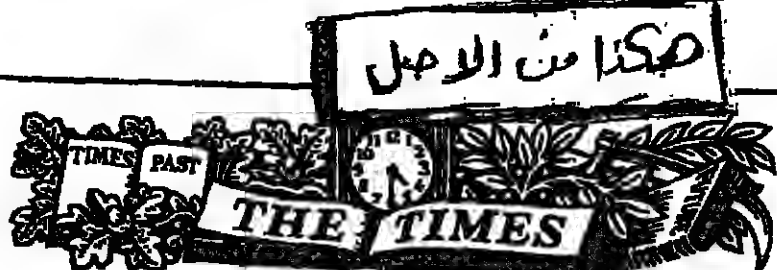
Ferrets have often done stalwart national service. An army of ferrets was used by a conservation group to rid Stonehenge in Wiltshire of a plague of rabbits threatening to undermine the foundations.

A ferret solved the problem of filming the royal wedding for one television company. A draw string in a conduit used for a vital cable had broken, but a ferret, tempted by a juicy piece of bacon, shot through the pipe attached to a nylon line. A lot of Birmingham's telephone lines were laid in the same way, though in those days they used live rats as the carrot.

But such jobs are few and far between. If Labour legislation on blood sports was ever to take hold, these lovable, pink-eyed little creatures might never plan, Tebbit-like, at a rabbit again. They would mope around the house all day, frustrated at being denied the right to work.

Ferrets can get very bitter. This is probably why champion ferret legger Reg Mellor has now abandoned keeping the very sharp-toothed beasts down his trousers. "I became disillusioned at not getting a letter of thanks from the last charity gala," he said, after lasting out 5 hours and 26 minutes on that occasion.

And my stepfather said: "If they are going to attack our working class pursuits we will give up the working class pursuit of voting for them." It's the poor vicar I feel sorry for.



THE LOVE THAT LABOUR LOST

By the closing weekend of the election the two opposition parties seem largely to have thrown away their manifestos in favour of a single slogan: "Stop Thatcher". That is also the message of that part of the daily and weekly press which supports either Labour or the Alliance. The Tory and Alliance campaigns will be reviewed in these columns in turn tomorrow and on Wednesday. What is it today which can explain why the Labour Party enters the last few days of campaigning in such a sorry state, when, by any normal standards, it should have started the campaign with much to commend its position? Indeed during the first week of campaigning it actually started to gain points from the Conservatives.

The Labour Party started the election campaign with dry powder. No opposition party could expect a much better target than a government which had to defend three million unemployment, an economy showing only tentative evidence of recovery and a record in which only the conquest of inflation and of the Falklands were measurable successes, with the rest having to be taken on trust from a not very elegant band of ministers. A properly conducted campaign, showing some dent in the Tory position, should have been enough to reduce the danger of enfilade from the Alliance.

Labour's campaigning strategy was to concentrate on unemployment and social issues and to stay off defence, the Falklands and the Common Market. If that strategy could have been sustained, it might have been effective. Nobody could have imagined how decisively and suicidally it was to be ignored by Labour leaders themselves.

The initial emphasis on unemployment reflected the fact that voters saw it as a major problem. What Labour strategists soon discovered, however, was that the electorate did not automatically assume that Labour had the best solution. Indeed one poll revealed that 27 per cent of the unemployed intended to vote Tory. Moreover there was evidence that electors, particularly pensioners, were nervous of

the inflationary consequences of Labour's claim to be able to buy out unemployment.

The strategy for the second week was supposed to emphasize Labour's historic identification with the National Health Service and the whole apparatus of the welfare state. Again the party should have been able to make headway against a government which was felt to be suspect in this area; again it blew its chances in a revealing wrangle over those nuclear disagreements which it had hoped to conceal.

Of course the reasons for this cumulative failure cannot be wholly attributed simply to a maladroit campaign, nor to the inexperience of those party officials in charge of its machine. The causes go back further in time and deeper into the character of the party.

The Labour Party had been living a lie; what is perhaps surprising is that the pressure of a mere three weeks' electioneering has so cruelly exposed the deceit at the core of the party's travail. That deceit springs from the change in its traditional position as a broad church to one of a narrow sect. It can be discerned from the way, even in an election, so much of the party's invective seems to be coded to apply to different wings of itself, rather than to attract the widest measure of support.

The roots of this sectarian socialism can be traced to the ill-fated decision to lift the ban on dual membership of the Labour Party and sundry sectarian or militant groupings. That decision even condoned fraternal relationships with Communist parties of east Europe. That is when the rot set in which has now disfigured the face of the party. It has allowed its activist elements to be taken over by socialists who seem to have no feeling for the millions of Labour voters. The same attitude to their members can be found among activists in the trade unions, who have so much to say in the Labour Party's councils.

There are thus far too many voters who do not share the ideology of Labour Party activists, but who have hitherto found a natural political home in a party which has for fifty years

provided a wholly credible and necessary alternative government of the moderate, humane and very British left.

Throughout the campaign the decline in the Labour Party's appeal has been epitomized by the leadership of Mr Michael Foot. Yet Mr Foot has only been himself. He is living no lie. The subversion of the Party long predates his leadership, which is only a consequence of it not a cause. A different man might have achieved different things in the party before the election, though that would have been unlikely of Mr Healey. His unworthy performance in the campaign cannot all be put down to the frustration of an able man confined to play loyal lieutenant to a less able captain.

Labour's decline springs as much from the thickets of little and large deceptions which any able mind at the top of the Labour Party has nowadays to cope with. Those deceptions and contradictions will have to be resolved before the party can hope to give encouragement to those millions of decent Labour voters who would in effect be disenfranchised without a party which could combine the intellectual economic and social strands of British social democracy all under a single leadership. That social democratic tap-root goes deep into the structure of British society, particularly in the north. It is the bedrock element in the Labour vote which will always guarantee Labour about two hundred seats in the Commons.

The prospects for Labour, making an early recovery from an election defeat this week do not look encouraging, unless the incoming parliamentary party, whatever its strength, manages to discard the Tribune enthusiasts which have activated its predecessor. Somehow Labour's leaders, and Labour's activists, will have to learn a hard lesson, that there is no point in capturing power within the party if the consequence of doing so is to deprive the party of its general support in the country. That has been the narrow vision of the zealot throughout the ages, and the British people do not like zealots.

THE PARTIES AND THE SCHOOLS

Surely the open threat posed by the Labour Party to private schooling in general and the great schools in particular would deserve more attention were the outcome of the election in keener dispute. As it is even the most vocal and camera-struck of public school headmasters are barely heard. They feel secure, and rightly, for "schools in the community" and other dangerous paragraphs in Labour's manifesto should be read only as an exercise in political wish fulfilment.

As with public schools, so education at large has retreated into the limbo of half-read manifesto half-promises, or (as in the case of the Conservative manifesto) a favourable pupil-teacher ratio, something achieved only through the defeat of the Government's spending plans) re-writes of recent administrative history. The stentorian voices of educational debate have been silent. Mr Neil Kinnock has made more of a splash on other topics. Mrs Shirley Williams, perhaps best for her reputation's sake, has maintained a convenient discretion over the Alliance's generally sensible plans and her own record as Secretary of State. And Dr Rhodes Boyson, who might in other circumstances have had much to give to the Conservative Party's attempted mastery of the demotic in such matters as education and penal policy, has been relegated to the sidelines. Lacking that incantation-word "vouchers" the educational sections of the Conservative mani-

festo have excited none of the enthusiasts.

The result is a void in the middle of Conservative thinking about both economy and society in years to come. The manifesto looks back with some justifiable pride at efforts, concentrated in the 1980 Education Act, to give education's "consumers" some leverage against the over-mighty cartel of teachers and administrators. But for the rest Lord Beloff's party committee on education met in vain as edited for the manifesto their efforts read like nothing so much as the blandest of handouts from the information office of the Department of Education and Science.

There is barely a word there to reassure those ordinary, Conservative-voting parents anxious about the way some councils are administering the great drop in pupil numbers and its attendant consequences for individual schools; precious little on much-needed integration of job training and skill-getting (the province of the Manpower Services Commission) with education which tends to be much too academic for the lower ability pupil. Worst, there is no sympathy with popular discontent at the dilution during the 1960s and 1970s of the schools' achievement culture; no recognition of the need to rebuild a pattern of assessment (partly but not wholly based on formal examinations) which would extend to all pupils the chance of having by the age of 16 some tangible proof of attainment to

be offered to an employer or college entrance committee.

Nowhere does the Conservative manifesto mention that dread word comprehensive. This embarrassed reticence is a mistake. In most parts of the country common schooling from 11 to 16 is here to stay. The object for governments, councils, parents and all those other "consumers" of education who are often forgotten is to build on the good secondary schools (which may go under the alias of sixth form colleges) and push the improving schools.

For the rest Sir Keith Joseph or his successor could do worse than consult the teachers themselves. Thanks to a national poll by *The Times Educational Supplement*, we know that in the privacy of a questionnaire, teachers do not mirror their syndicalist representatives in the National Union of Teachers or the National Association of Schoolmasters. Not only do a plurality of teachers (44 per cent) plan to vote Conservative but teachers support a number of useful educational reforms, ranging from a compulsory vocational element in the curriculum for pupils over 14 to a mechanism for linking teachers' pay and promotion to an annual assessment of their performance, and a general tightening of standards of literacy and arithmetic in primary schools. On this evidence, a Conservative government already has allies at the blackboard. What it lacks is a plan of campaign.

Saving parish records

From Commander W. R. KNOCKER, RN (ret)

Sir, Due to temporary absence from home, I may not have read all the printed correspondence on this subject but may I suggest what seems to be a convenient and simple solution to all such comments I have read? It is based on the action taken, with full approval of my rector and parochial church council, by this small Somerset village.

A couple of years ago, more by accident than design, I made a transcript of our parish church registers for the period 1558-1860, as the full set of original registers, in fair to poor condition, still exist. The churchwardens arranged for an index to be compiled, a parchment typed fair copy of it, and my manuscript and both are now in the church safe. The original registers and similar type old parish records have been transferred to the county archives.

As a result anyone, parishioner or outsider, wishing to peruse the content of the registers can now do so with the greatest ease and the

continuous deterioration of valuable records over the last 400-odd years has been, at the very least, arrested.

For those, as in my case, who have no previous experience of transcribing an old register and no knowledge of the stylised script called Secretary Hand, I can assure them the task proved to be much easier and quicker than expected.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. KNOCKER,
Carpenter,
Norton-sub-Hamdon,
Somerset.

Whitehall talks

From Mr Philip Goldenberg, Liberal/SDP Alliance candidate for Woking

Sir, It is hardly surprising that, as Mr Peter Hennessy reports today (May 31), opposition parties, invited to the announcement of a general election to engage in discussions with senior civil servants, have other more immediate priorities.

The real lesson is that such invitations should be extended much earlier. Over a year ago, I

made a quasi-formal oral approach to the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue indicating the Liberal Party's wish for such discussions in relation to the departmental restructuring which would, in our view, be necessary in the context of our proposals for credit taxation. The reply was that such discussions could not take place without the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that it was extremely unlikely that he would give his consent.

The problems that have arisen on this occasion because of a snap election highlight the need for an agreed convention whereby senior civil servants can, without seeking specific ministerial consent, engage in regular and constructive dialogue with opposition parties on major issues, particularly as they affect the Civil Service. This would be beneficial to the Civil Service and to opposition parties alike.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOLDENBERG,
White Trees,
White Rose Lane,
Woking,
Surrey.

Tactical voting and other issues in run-up to polls

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Mr Parkinson says that a vote for the Alliance would, in effect, be a vote in favour of a Labour majority in the coming election. This is because it might result in the Conservatives losing certain marginal elections. Indeed it might, thus preventing a Tory "landslide" so much feared and deprecated by Mr Francis Pym.

The idea that it might also result in the loss of certain seats by the Labour Party does not seem to occur to this eminent, if amateur, psephologist. The belief that it might thus introduce a healthy third force into the rather stale arena of British politics is clearly foreign to his thought.

Yours faithfully,
GLADWYN,
House of Lords,
June 30.

From Dr Rhys S. Jones

Sir, To cut through the tangled maze of issues being raised in the present election campaign, may I suggest a simple parallel?

Mrs Thatcher is sometimes portrayed as too uncompromising. So was Charles de Gaulle when he was elected president of a chaotic France in 1959. French voters realised their country needed a "benevolent dictator".

Six years later, at the next referendum, in 1965, he was re-elected president by popular suffrage, as the slow and arduous task of re-stabilising France was obviously not fully completed. A second term in office was essential for him to "finish the job". Mrs Thatcher has been Prime Minister for only four years.

Last year the French voted for a socialist "panacea" which has already proved in practice to be economically unworkable. It had merely sounded plausible.

Are not the recent experiences of our French neighbours relevant and helpful as we consider how to vote on June 9?

Yours etc,
RHYS S. JONES,
3 Colwyn House,
Bishops Close,
Whitchurch,
Cardiff,
June 1.

From Mr Eric Chalker

Sir, Your leader of May 31 defines a landslide as "a great majority of votes leading to an overwhelming parliamentary victory." You do not acknowledge, however, that an overwhelming parliamentary victory can occur under our silly voting system without even a small majority—in fact, a minority. That, of course, is what usually happens.

In this particular election, the biggest vote indicated for any party so far is just over 50 per cent, for the Conservatives. Such a vote would be a majority and would itself be a fairly remarkable event, but the only "landslide" would be in seats not votes.

Of course, a government supported by a majority of those voting is not to be sneezed at. It would, after all, carry an element of legitimacy not achieved by very many of their predecessors. Perhaps

that legitimacy is what Mrs Thatcher most hankers for, when she calls for a "massive majority".

Yours faithfully,
ERIC CHALKER,
21 Ingleside Close,
Beckenham,
Kent,
June 2.

From Miss Flora Jacobs

Sir, Mr Robin Day, in taking the blame for what he describes as a misbalanced interview, shows great courtesy.

He was not allowed by the Prime Minister to ask a number of important questions. It seemed to viewers that his monologue could not be interrupted without seeming rudeness on his part.

Having failed to notice that "Mr Day" was knighted three and a half years ago, one wonders what else has escaped her notice; much I fear.

As a Tory voter, may I sign myself Yours sceptically,
FLORA JACOBS,
14 Holland Park Road, W14,
June 2.

From Mr Bernard Greenwood

Sir, If Mrs Thatcher would press the button because she would rather be dead than red, then let her and all like-minded people, be prepared to commit personal suicide should Russia ever be poised to invade Britain. And let those more courageous of us who would rather resist, by passive or active guerrilla means, a Russian takeover, knowing that invaded peoples do eventually recover their freedom, even if it takes generations, remain alive to do so.

We don't want to be like the millionaire's chauffeur, who was told: "Drive off the cliff, James, I'm committing suicide."

Yours,
BERNARD GREENWOOD,
Woodcote,
Chagford,
Devon,
June 1.

Club rating relief

From Mr James Dowd

Sir, With the general election campaign well under way leaders of the main political parties and parliamentary candidates should be aware that one of the greatest threats to the rights of the British people is the intolerable burden of rates imposed on the non-profit-making clubs that exist to provide a service for local communities.

Without the sports and social clubs many communities would be deprived of facilities for a huge range of sporting and leisure activities ranging over cricket, squash, rugby, tennis, bowls, darts, snooker, fishing and numerous other pursuits.

All local authorities are empowered under Section 40 of the General Rate Act 1967 to give up to 50 per cent discretionary rates relief to clubs which are "not established or conducted for profit" and are "wholly or mainly used for purposes of recreation." Yet many authorities heap full rates on the clubs, which means on the members.

Some rates burdens on non-profit-

making clubs are outrageous. For example, the Sheffield Amateur Sports Club, which provides a wide range of sports for the local community, has had its rates bill increased from £5,000 to a ridiculous £27,000 over the last few years.

In West Lothian the Uphall Station Club has had the rent it pays to the council for its hall increased from £100 to £3,500 plus rates of £4,000 over the last two years. Workingmen's clubs in Barnsley have had their rates increased from less than £200 paid in 1976 to up to £3,500.

This Alliance is therefore embarking on a campaign to change the discretionary rates relief available to clubs to mandatory relief. The millions of voters who are club members will be urged to ask parliamentary candidates their views on an issue which is literally a matter of life and death for many non-profit-making clubs.

Yours faithfully,
J. DOWD, Honorary Secretary,
Alliance of British Clubs,
PO Box 32,
Stockport,
Cheshire,
June 1.

North-South divide

From Mr Nicholas Bennett

Sir, Councillor David Blunkett, the Labour leader of Sheffield City Council (May 27), puts forward the novel constitutional argument that local authorities under the control of his political party should have the right if the Conservatives are re-elected to "maximum separation" from central government.

Why stop there? Surely those wards within Sheffield and other Labour controlled authorities which return Conservative councillors should have the right to cede from the council? Bearing in mind the rates that Councillor Blunkett's authority levies, this will be an extremely popular policy.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS BENNETT,
22 Almond Grove,
Hampstead,
Gillingham,
Kent,
May 31.

Disenfranchised

From Mr Peter Anderson

Sir, It may be of interest to your readers to know that probably most British citizens currently working overseas have been disenfranchised by the current electoral arrangements.

The day that the general election was announced, I wrote to my electoral registration office requesting the necessary forms to register my family's votes. A reply from that office dated May 18, enclosing the forms, required them to be returned to that office by noon on May 20 to be effective.

PETER ANDERSON,
c/o Llewellyn-Davies Weekes,
Moosa Abdul Rahman Hassan
Building,
PO Box 5246,
Ruwi,
Sultanate of Oman,
May 26.

Marriage and tax

From Mrs Jean Viall

Sir, Mr David Lindsay's letter (May 25) prompts me to put to readers the view of the National Council of Women of Great Britain on the subject of marriage and tax.

In December 1980 Sir Geoffrey Howe presented a Green Paper entitled "The Taxation of Husband and Wife". One of the proposed options was to make the individual the basic unit for tax by the separate assessment and taxation of the incomes of husband and wife, with the phasing out of the married man's allowance and the wife's earned income allowance, and their replacement by a personal tax allowance for each spouse made fully transferable between them. This option is the policy of the Council and mirrors our concern for the unfavourable treatment given under present tax regulations to the married couple with only one earner.

The Council first passed a resolution calling for separate taxation as long ago as 1919. Surely the time for discussion is past and action is overdue to end discrimination against the married woman who is not in paid employment.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN VIALL, President,
The National Council of Women of Great Britain,
34 Lower Sloane Street, SW1.

Spirit of service

From General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley

Sir, Your remarks concerning conscription (leader, May 23) stimulated some interesting responses on May 26 but *inter alia* these left hanging further questions deserving comment.

Mr Woolcombe and Mr van der Schuerck question from different standpoints public acceptability of conscription. It is commonly said that the British people are averse to it but I have reason to doubt this. During 1968-70, while a defence fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, I undertook a study of national service and British society and, following a wide ranging survey, found to my surprise that of males between the ages of 16 to 79 years inclusive (no females were canvassed) overall 53.86 per cent favoured the reintroduction of conscription for military service, 78.5 per cent favoured reintroduction for service of some kind, including military.

Of course, this information is more than ten years out of date now but it is noteworthy that memories of such service were fresher then and thus judgments better informed.

Even so, I hazard the view that if such a survey was undertaken now, there would be widespread support for conscription, at least a substantial minority.

Your leader, Sir, advocated conscription for military reasons. The greater number of those who told me during my survey that they wished to see it reintroduced did so primarily because they believed in its social benefits, though their ideas about this benefit varied considerably in kind and emphasis.

The weight of opinion in the armed forces since 1945 has been against conscription because it involves an expensive training system producing a markedly lower level of expertise and stability in the standing forces. Senior officers have doubted whether, with pressures on money available for defence, there would be enough for both such a training and for arms and equipment.

These professional views have not been overborne by the dividends of conscription: the disposal of a mobilisation reserve of millions of men and perhaps women; an identification of a majority of families in the land with defence due to the involvement of their sons and daughters, an involvement which

among other things comprehends the act and spirit of service to nation by all young people, irrespective of social circumstances.

Popular identification and reserves notwithstanding, I myself believe we have gone too far down the road of professionalism to go back to conscription. There is, in any case, another means of disposing reserve forces of the type and size commensurate with our size and economic strength: voluntary military service on a part time basis.

We already have excellent reserve units manned in this way for the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force. We should have more, developing some to greater expertise why not, for example, have reserve combat air squadrons after the pattern of the United States' Air National Guard? In this context also my colleagues, Lord Hill-Norton, Sir Frederick Sorey and Sir David Willis and I have advocated a lower tier of home defence units embracing a million volunteers.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ANTHONY FARRAR-HOCKLEY,
Pye Barn,
Moulshurst,
Oxfordshire,
May 28.

'Peace for Galilee' one year later

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, I hope you will allow space for this letter on June 6, one year to the day since Israel launched its "peace for Galilee" operation. An estimated 20,000 people, mainly civilians, died in Israel's ruthless bombardment of the towns and cities of southern Lebanon, and at least 50,000 were maimed.

For what? A year later it is clear that, far from improving the chances of peace in Lebanon or in the Middle East as a whole, Israel's invasion and continued occupation not only fuel more civil strife but could well provoke another full scale civil war, this time with the added risk of superpower confrontation.

Only America can persuade Israel that it is in her best interests to abide by the law and cooperate in the latest efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute, and bring home the cost of failure.

The question President Eisenhower asked in 1957 has never been more apposite: "Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of United Nations' disapproval be allowed to impose the conditions of its withdrawal? If so, I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order".

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords,
June 3.

Rampant rape

From Mr Alan Mattingly

Sir, Your leading article on the mixed blessing of the oilseed rape "explosion" (May 30) will have struck a chord with many walkers horse-riders and cyclists who are now finding hundreds of their footpaths and bridleways disappearing beneath this tall, yellow crop.

According to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, farmers are prohibited from disturbing the surface of paths that follow the edges of fields and are required to restore after ploughing those rights of way that cross fields. Unfortunately, these laws are about as effective as those which make the dropping of litter an offence, with the result that crops are too often grown across public paths (all of which are highways in law).

Oilseed rape grows very quickly and becomes impossible to penetrate. Path users are left with the options of retracing their steps or of looking for an alternative route which may cause them to trespass and even do unintentional damage to other crops. This is in nobody's interests, and the solution lies in the hands of local authorities who have powers to restore themselves the line of ploughed-up rights of way and to charge the costs to the offending farmer.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN MATTINGLY, Secretary,
The Ramblers' Association,
1/5 Wandsworth Road, SW8,
May 30.

From Mr Christopher Coleshill
Sir, Backward agricultural vandals hereabouts allow local beekeepers to set their hives amongst the flowering rape.

Yours from amongst the buttercups,
C. J. COLESHILL,
9 Manor Farm Cottages,
Stoddard, Bristol,
Bridgewater,
Somerset.

An unfair levy

From Mr E. J. Lee

Sir, During the course of the interview with Anthony Smith, Director of the British Film Institute, which was the subject of an article in *The Times* dated May 11, 1983, he is reported as saying that a source of income for a new fund to finance film production would be the existing Eady Levy. This is a view which is strongly contested by all sections of the British cinema exhibition industry.

It had some economic and equitable justification when the cinema was the only user of films. That situation changed fundamentally with the advent of widespread national television broadcasting which was followed by video cassettes and discs and is due to be followed by cable and satellites, all of which use feature films made and paid for by the cinema, as a major part of their programming. They also rely heavily on the promotional value of the cinema as a "shop window" for those films.

The cinema now finds itself in the uniquely unfavourable position of being subject to a selective charge on its box office receipts which is then used directly to fund material for its competitors. This situation cannot possibly be justified and the levy must be totally and immediately removed before it causes final and irretrievable damage to cinemas in this country.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. LEE, General Secretary,
The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland,
22/25 Dean Street, W1,
May 13.

Premature swansong

From Dr Edward Lowbury

Sir, Perhaps Paul Griffiths (May 9) has more reason to be envious than could Mr Rochester (June 1) are both in error about this. As Orlando Gibbons put it in his famous madrigal:

The silver swan, who living had not note,
When death approached unlocked her silent throat.

Luckily for us, Brahms's note—and notes—spanned over forty years, so he was in no position to produce a swansong.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD LOWBURY,
79 Vernon Road,
Birmingham.

Brewing

Top executives of virtually every brewing company in Europe are attending the 19th International Congress of the European Brewery Convention which opens today at London's Royal Festival Hall

Like the rest of the drinks sector, Britain's brewing industry has been through three difficult years, even though profits have held up remarkably well. There could now be a new turn of events. A big investment programme to make pubs more attractive is one factor as the brewers counter the attractions of other leisure interests.

The Brewers' Society expect sales to stabilise this year at 1982 levels, with a rise of about 0.5 per cent next year. The unpredictable factor is the weather this summer. The spring is likely to have hit sales.

Another question mark is the outcome of the General Election. A Labour win could result in price controls and the trend in brewers' profitability could be upset.

How far proposed European Commission regulations will change the present system by which brewers sell wines, spirits and soft drinks to their tenanted pubs remains to be seen. The threat would be even more pronounced were the regulations to overturn existing profit sharing arrangements in the extensive taking from prize-giving fruit machines.

The EEC regulations have implications for brewers on the Continent - but that is one European issue which will not be ventilated at the European Brewery Convention's (EBC) biennial Congress which, for the first time in 32 years, is being held in London this week.

The EBC coordinates scientific cooperation in the brewing and the malting industries. Yesterday's opening ceremonies, beginning with an across-London parade of a score of dray horse teams from British breweries, are being followed by a series of working sessions and technical visits throughout this week.

At the congress, organized by the Institute of Brewing, a wide range of research topics will be explored. These include product safety problems such as those posed by crop pesticides and nitrogenous elements in water from fertilisers.

There are also new developments in genetic engineering to develop new yeast strains.

For consumers, some of the research work could mean improved products. For the brewers, there could be cost benefits, if only in the longer term.

It is immediate difficulties which are preoccupying the British brewing industry, but there are now better omens.

Beer sales, estimated by Mintel at £6,800m last year, accounts for over half of the total drinks market of £11,750m. This was virtually the same as the year before, price rises having been counter-balanced by the fall in sales volumes and an increasing switch to off-licence sales, including the supermarkets.

Beer sales have declined 12 per cent since the peak year of 1979, though in the first quarter of this year production at 8.3m bulk barrels was 0.5 per cent up on the same quarter of last year.

Only a slight improvement, but the Brewers' Society described it as a good sign.

It could be an indication of a new trend, even if bad summer weather reverses it temporarily. The longer-term problems facing the brewers include the effects of recession, particularly high unemployment. This is a special problem for small, localised breweries.

Another problem is how to attract customers whose drinking habits have been changing. A recent Mintel survey of the alcoholic drinks market showed there is less heavy drinking, partly because of the breathalyser. Drinking is now likely to be more widespread.

Greater support for the retail trade

The brewers' new investment plans are aimed at coming to terms with these difficulties. Over and above regular expenditure on maintenance and decoration Britain's 80 brewers are now committed to spending £850m on the 49,000 pubs which they own in the three years to the end of 1985.

Overall support for retailing activities will be £1,180m, 75 per cent of brewers' total capital investment planned over the three years. It is a big change from the 46 per cent spent on the retailing side in the late 1970s when the brewers were building up their production capacity and distribution systems.

Free-house pubs, independent of the brewers, and clubs will get their share of support,

mainly by way of loans. Brewers' spending there will total £175m over the three years.

This scale of investment on the retailing side has led Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of the Brewers' Society (and also chairman of Whitbread), to describe 1983 as likely to be a landmark year for the pubs. He said: "better amenities, brighter decor, tastier grub, slicker service, more efficient canteens - whatever it is the locals want the local is where they will find it."

He added: "By setting out deliberately to attract a bigger share of our trade back into pubs we are helping ensure the future prosperity of thousands of small businesses."

The brewers as a group are also resuming national advertising. The £1m promotion, whose punch line is "You should've been in the pub last night", employs mainly poster sites and radio advertising.

Advertising expenditure on beer by individual companies has also rocketed. Industry estimates suggest that in the first quarter of this year media advertising of beer of all kinds grew by 53 per cent on annual comparison to nearly £13.5m. Although advertising on lager has risen to nearly £5m, that is still only an 11 per cent increase. The overall figure has been swollen by Guinness's big promotion on its "Guinness" campaign.

Apart from the decline in overall beer sales, there is also the continuing swing to off-licence purchases, mostly for home consumption. Ten years ago, off-licences accounted for 20 per cent of all alcohol sales; now the proportion is over 28

per cent. Twelve per cent of all beer sales are made in off-licences, mainly supermarkets.

Up to a point the bigger role played by supermarkets has increased sales for the brewers though the profit margins are often much slimmer in this part of the take-home trade.

The rate of increase in lager sales had been easing but statistics due out soon are likely to show that lager now accounts for 33 per cent of the overall beer market, up from 31 per cent.

The problem could be that the increase here has come largely from higher sales of cheaper lagers and mostly through the supermarkets rather than other outlets where lager's premium price (and thus better profit margins) has been most in evidence.

City opinion on the brewers'

financial performance has been brightening. London brokers Grenfell & Colegrave say that as Budget

Recovery prospects described as "very positive"

changes work through and add to disposable income, the brewers will see an increase in volume sales. This, when added to cost-saving measures, such as the closure of less efficient breweries and reductions in the workforce - will generate a significant level of real profits, Grenfell & Colegrave say.

Mr Neil Scourse at brokers Fielding, Newson-Smith, who is a leading drinks analyst, says recovery prospects are "very positive".

Regional and smaller brewers

have mostly been reporting encouraging results. In the last calendar year, Adams of Southwold, Suffolk, increased its sales by 20 per cent and pre-tax profits by 30 per cent. Even in the depressed North-East, Vaux had good results, partly the result of diversification, but also because it has increased its sales of packaged beers outside its area.

The drive to increase the appeal of the local is crucial in the battle for higher sales. The lesson is being learned that good pub food - with a much wider range available, thanks to the advent of the microwave oven - brings in more customers.

*The Alcoholic Drinks Market, 1983: Mintel Publications, 7 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DR: £345.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

More Danish beer is now drunk abroad than in Denmark itself. Both Carlsberg and Tuborg have opened breweries abroad and in a score of countries their lagers are brewed under licence.

Although the two subsidiaries of United Breweries account for around 80 per cent of the Danes' own consumption, there are more than 15 other brewers in Denmark. Among the bigger ones are Faxe, Zealand and Jyske Bryggerier Jutland.

*The Beer Market in France: Keynote Publications, 28/42 Banner Street, London EC1Y 8QR: £75.

DH

UK majors

Brighter pubs to pull in the quaffers

To Britain's major brewers the attempts made in recent years by the "real ale" campaigners to educate the public beer drinking tastes have at best been minor irritations. Far more potent in affecting output and profits has been the recession and the burden of the beer tax.

According to the Brewers' Society, the market for cask conditioned beer - about 16-17 per cent of total beer sales in the United Kingdom - has remained relatively unchanged for 20 years. But the impact of national economic change has been widespread.

Last year, beer production in the UK was 36,531,896 bulk barrels, down 3.1 per cent on the 1981 figure and the lowest annual output since 1972. Brewers made an average of 28.8m pints a day compared with 29.7m pints a day in 1981 and 31m pints in 1980 and 32.5m pints in 1979.

The society, which represents almost the entire brewing industry, made no reference, in commenting on 1982's poor performance, of the impact of competitive beverages or of any change in drinking habits.

It said: "For the third consecutive year, beer production has fallen and 1982's output was 11-12 per cent below the peak calendar year of 1979. This reflects the high level of unemployment, particularly in heavy industrial areas, and the continuing economic recession."

"These factors inhibit our customers' spending. The fourth quarter figures indicate that the underlying trend still remains downwards but at a somewhat slower rate. There are signs that the trade could level out in 1983, especially if there is respite from the excessive beer tax burdens imposed in recent years."

However, some observers of the brewing scene are not convinced that the industry has been that badly hit by economic gloom. Dun & Bradstreet, the business statistics company, said in a report in April that the results of a random sample of both large and small brewers showed that few appear to have been financially vulnerable

during the three years to the end of 1981.

"In 1979 and 1980 the analysis indicates that about 94 per cent of companies showed signs of being completely solvent with 6 per cent slightly vulnerable and in 1981 all companies appeared to be stable."

It added: "The brewing industry often complains that it has felt the effects of recession over the past few years, but this analysis indicates that it has held up remarkably well. This may be a reflection that the brewers' profits are now derived less from the production of beer and more from the sale of food and other beverages."

There are seven major brewers in the UK which together account for three-quarters of the nation's output. This is from a total of 78 brewing companies operating 131 breweries, and this, in turn, compares with 96 companies operating 177 breweries in 1970. Since 1971, about 90 very small companies have been formed and some 40 pubs now brew their own ale.

But the big seven continue to exercise the major influence on the market. They are Bass, Allied-Lyons, Whitbread, Grand Metropolitan Watney, Courage, Scottish & Newcastle and Guinness. Not far behind are Greenhall Whitley, the northern-based brewery which now brews in excess of 1m barrels a year and owns more than 1,000 pubs. It also owns the Carlsberg lager brewery at Northampton, which produces more than 1m barrels a year.

Guinness and Bass are, arguably, the best known brand names. Guinness is now claimed to be the most widely available brand of beer in the country, excluding Northern Ireland, and has captured between 4 and 5 per cent of the market by volume. Draught Guinness is on sale in more than 50,000 on-licensed outlets.

In spite of their firm grip on the market, the major brewers are involved in a massive advertising promotion, and capital investment spree costing, in the three years to 1985, a total of £1,580m.

All of them now appear to be returning to the marketing of regional beers in an attempt to persuade drinkers that brewers are making ale specifically for their area and taste.

The latest trend is the emergence of "theme pubs" in which traditional pub premises have been turned to a wide variety of eat-and-drink spots from Parisian-style brasseries with bars serving French food to a singles bar serving Mexican food in London's Fulham Road.

Edward Townsend

EUROPE

Barrels by the million pouring into Britain

The giants among the European brewers have already put their stamp on the British market, partly through direct export to the United Kingdom, and also by licensing British brewers to brew their brands.

Brands such as the German Loewenbrau, Denmark's Carlsberg, and Tuborg, Holland's Heineken, France's Kronenbourg, and Belgium's Stella Artois are now familiar products on the bar shelves, in supermarkets and in an increasing number of cases on draught in pubs and clubs.

The attack on the British market is partly because of the increasing popularity of continental-style lagers. But sales in a number of European countries have been faltering, as British brewers' sales have in Britain,

so the drive towards exports has been fuelled by spare brewing capacity on the continent.

Total beer imports into Britain have been running at around 1.5m bulk barrels a year - a barrel contains 36 gallons and account for rather less than 4 per cent of beer drunk in Britain. But two thirds of this is stout coming over from the Republic of Ireland. West Germany is the next largest foreign supplier, with on the latest available count rather less than 400,000 bulk barrels being imported. From Holland comes rather more than 40,000 bulk barrels, and Belgium contributes about another 27,000.

More logical to license other brewers

Because of its bulk, beer is by no means the ideal commodity to export, so licensing other brewers in the country of consumption is often the logical answer.

Whitbread in Britain, for instance, brews both Heineken and Stella Artois under licence. Carlsberg, which with Tuborg makes up the giant United Breweries in Denmark, has built its own brewery at Northampton, opened in 1974 and subsequently extended with a canning line and more warehousing. It has an annual capacity of around two million barrels. Carlsberg claims 15 per cent of the British lager market and brand leadership in the take-home sector.

The structure of the European brewing industry varies considerably. Britain has 80 brewers, with seven large nationally-spread companies. Belgium, another nation of beer drinkers, has 101 brewers and Holland has 14. But West Germany still has 1,250.

Of all the European markets, the German most likely faces radical change. West Germans still drink more beer per head than any other nation and have a fierce loyalty to local brews. Nevertheless, one projection is that a quarter of the present breweries there will be swallowed in amalgamations within ten years. This is the sort of rationalization which occurred in the British market, when the logic of economies of scale from large brewing concerns with big modern breweries became inescapable.

The German industry is still highly fragmented. Koenig's Pilsener, probably the most popular beer, has only around 3 per cent of the market and even the few larger brewers, including Dortmund Union-Schultheiss, each have 15 per cent of the market or less.

Beer sales in Germany have

been as much as 4 per cent down on the peak years of the mid-1970s. By 1981 there was some recovery, but a shift to other drinks, notably wine and Germany's champagne-style Sekt, together with the effect of a healthy-living boom, clearly point to, at best, a sales plateau. The other problem for the Germans is the continued attention being taken by the EEC Commission in their *Reinheitsgebot*, a four-centuries-old Bavarian law laying down standards of purity for beer. The commission believes this is a hindrance to trade and contrary to Treaty of Rome rules. Free importation of foreign beers is being urged.

Competition for the German market

If the Germans lose this protection against imports, it could speed the rate of change in their fragmented industry. A surge of competition, particularly from the Dutch, Danes and British, could be expected.

French beer consumption is only a quarter of Germany's and a third of Britain's, and volume sales have been shading down. More than 20 French brewers have gone out of business in the past decade, leaving 43 still operating. Of these, 27 small brewers account for only 2 per cent of the country's beer output, according to a recent Keynote Publications' survey.

Seven brewers now account for more than 85 per cent of volume production. The two largest brewers - Brasseries Kronenbourg, with rather more than a quarter market share in France, and Societe Europeenne de Brasseries (SEB), with roughly a fifth of the market - are both owned by the big BSN-Gervaise-Danone food and drink group. Union de Brasseries has a 14 per cent market share, and Brasseries Felforth about 7 per cent. Both are subsidiaries of the Brasseries et Glaceries Internationales group. Among the other large brewers is Brasseries Malheux Mont-Cordonnier, part of the Belgian-owned Sebastian Artois group.

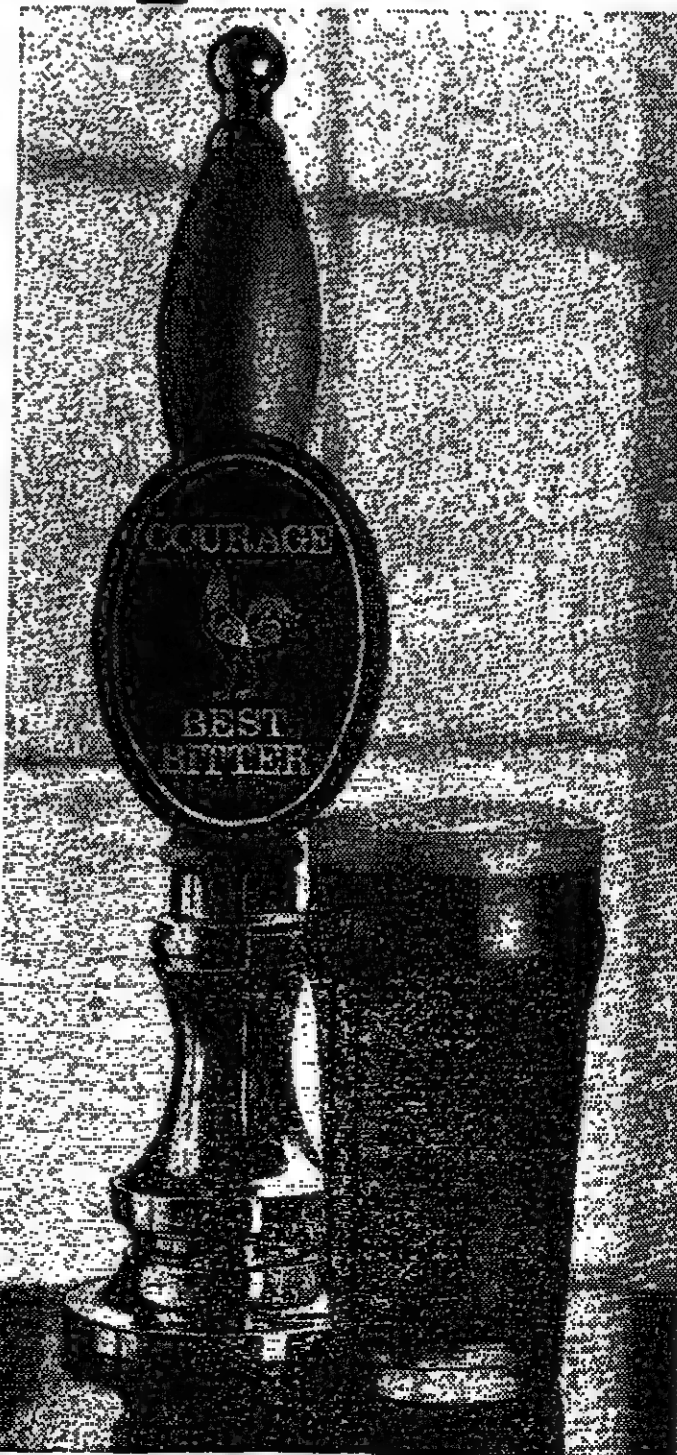
French are looking for quality

Exports are relatively unexploited, although there are notable exceptions like Kronenbourg. But with French beer drinkers becoming discerning, imports have climbed and now account for more than 11 per cent of the market.

The emphasis on quality beers, which has favoured the imports, could spark off in France a movement rather like that of real ale in Britain, says Keynote. That could prove an advantage to the small brewers and there are already signs of a slow-down in imports penetration.

Denmark's Carlsberg and Tuborg have shown the values of exporting and building internationally known brands.

Work your way up to a Director.



Directors Bitter is one of the strongest Draught Beers regularly produced in Britain - a distinctive malty ale appreciated by connoisseurs.

This beer was never originally meant to be consumed by the public but was produced exclusively for the directors of Courage Brewery.

In 1950 the Alton Brewery in Hampshire produced two bottled beers, Alton Red which was naturally conditioned and Alton Blue, a bright version of the same brew.

The directors of Courage persuaded their head brewer to put some Alton Red in cask and it was kept strictly for their delectation.

Guests of the directors sampled the beer and spoke of its quality and a small public demand for it grew.

Eventually it was put into a few pubs under the name of Alton IPA.

But locals knew this was the beer the brewery directors drank and one publican produced his own hand written sign "Directors Bitter."

The name stuck and popularity for Directors rapidly grew, and it is now to be found throughout the South being served only through traditional beer engines or by gravity from the cask.

Directors Bitter.
FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN HANDLE THEIR BEER.

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Carlsberg
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in the world.

BREWING

SMALL PRODUCERS

Rise of the mini-breweries

As many a saloon bar argument has been settled amicably over a pint of the best, the differences in brewing and marketing philosophy between the big brewers and their smaller competitors have been ironed out with both sides wondering what all the fuss was about in the first place.

There are still some sectors of the valuable real-ale lobby who have misguidedly continued strident criticism of the big brewers, little realizing that directly and indirectly the spread of the mini-brewery and the stability in the small brewery sector owes much to those they criticize.

It was Whitbread with its mini-brewery at the Alford Arms at Frittsden near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, which first showed that the big battalions are prepared to provide the best of both worlds. The recent decision by Watney Combe Reid to introduce Ruddles County bitter in many of its tied houses demonstrates the realization that the widest customer choice is preferable to forcing a regimented marketing policy on the drinker.

The spread of mini-breweries throughout the country has been one of the most remarkable developments in the trade in the past three years. From only a handful of pubs having breweries on the premises a decade ago there are now an estimated 100 small breweries,

either attached to pubs or supplying the trade within a short radius of the brewery, 49 having opened in the past 18 months.

Although some professional brewers have been disparaging about the quality of some of the beer produced by the minis - the drinker gives them the benefit of the doubt to an extent that he would not with the products of the established brewers, the professionals complain - experience in operating equipment and the

Drinkers may view the production

adoption of a fixed recipe after a period of experimenting has helped the establishment of a colourful new chapter in the history of brewing.

Typical of the development is the chain of five, soon to be seven, pubs operated by David Bruce in London and Bristol. So successful has this brewery-in-a-pub formula been - drinkers can see the brewery operating behind a glass screen - that David Bruce has set up a subsidiary company to produce mini-breweries and has achieved something of an exporting coup by setting up a mini-lager brewery in Bavaria,

the heartland of the world lager industry.

Now Watney Combe Reid have followed David Bruce, Whitbread and others into this field. A Watney pub in Fimlico, London, is now brewing its own beer to sell alongside the giant's better-known brands.

And in the Falklands the islanders and the garrison can now enjoy a pint of real ale thanks to a mini-brewery set-up by Everards, the Leicester independent brewer, and run by a local schoolmaster trained by Everards. The RAF even flew out the yeast used in the production of Penguin Ale - "an interesting drop," as described by my *Times* colleague Allan Hamilton, who was recently in Port Stanley.

However, it is the independents who form the backbone of the brewing industry, despite having their ranks reduced by merger and rationalization since the war. Those that are left are now better able to withstand take-over attempts and to provide the regional choice in beer, and not just the real variety, that customers demand.

All regard real ale as the mainstay of their business but also meet the needs of those pubs and clubs which can only handle keg products because of cellarage problems and of those customers who prefer keg and bottled beers. Most independents also produce their own lager, not produced by the

technically correct bottom-fermentation method, but by a version of the traditional British top-fermentation process.

At the forefront of the independents who have projected their image as producers of quality products by the use of modern marketing methods are Ruddles of Langham, near Oakham, and Boddingtons of Manchester.

Ironically, Boddingtons have just replaced Ruddles as suppliers of real ales to British Rail's London station buffets, although the two brewers have differing views on the worth of this contract.

Boddingtons see it as an important shop window for their products, especially as 30 pubs in the London area will soon be serving the company's products. Ruddles too, regard the BR station bars as an important outlet, but did not agree with BR's pricing policy.

Ruddles' agreement with Watney Combe Reid is being seen, however, as a bold step by the two companies; one which is likely to be followed by many other regional independent brewers and one which can only be beneficial to the industry as a whole.

Mr Tony Ruddell said: "It is a very enlightened policy of Watneys. The publicans involved are showing enormous enthusiasm and they are all claiming that it is bringing new business."



Michael Chalcraft, president of the Institute of Brewing, and Charles Tidbury, chairman of the Brewers' Society. Centre: Kegs at the Courage brewery at Reading.



The esteem in which the regional brewers are held is reflected in the outcome of the brewing industry's own Brewex 83 competition held recently in Birmingham.

Thwaites Bitter from Blackburn was judged the country's best cask-conditioned bitter and Crown Brewery's Brenin Bitter from South Wales was judged best brewery-conditioned bitter. In the larger section Mansfield Brewery's Markisman beat off the national brands to win best lager and Matthew Brown's Slalom won best bottled lager.

However, it was Davenport, the Birmingham-based independent, which won six of the major awards, defeating competition from over 900 different brewers.

The independents have not, however, achieved such a following or higher profit ratios than the big brewers by sticking

doggedly to traditional markets and products.

Ruddles, who are now expanding production, have been regarded as something of innovators in beer packaging and most of the other independents have in the past been forced to hone their marketing efforts to such a fine pitch that they have developed fairly sophisticated sales programmes, based on local identity.

If you want to join in, a mini brewery could be built for less than £50,000, producing a best bitter for about 17p a pint. Or you could become the proprietor of a small established Leicester brewery currently on the market for £250,000 complete with its own pub in the next village of Market Bosworth.

David Young

TIED HOUSES

The threat to the local

The tied pub - where a leasing tenant is tied for specified products and service to a brewer who owns the pub - has been a cause for controversy for years. The last big investigation into the system was by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which after three years of investigating decided that on balance the tie was the best left as it was.

Now the European Commission is in the throes of introducing new rules affecting the tie and Britain's brewers believe that if the Commission goes too far the character of the British Pub could be irrevocably changed with a reduction in the number of outlets.

The number of tenanted pubs operating under the tied system has been declining anyway, although they account for nearly half of all fully on-licensed premises. There are more than 75,000 full on-licensed outlets in the United Kingdom, most of which are pubs.

Brewers own two thirds of these outlets, at the last count amounting to 49,000. In about 14,000 of these the brewers put in managers and that proportion has barely changed over the past 15 years.

In the same period of time the number of tenanted pubs has declined by a fifth. In the late 1960s there were about 45,000 tenanted pubs but at the last count in 1980 there were barely 35,000. The number has probably declined further since then as more pubs have been sold off by brewers to become "free houses."

The total number of full on-licenses, well over 80,000 until 30 years ago when numbers began to drop, has been showing a marginal rise in the past few years. In 1980 the number crept to more than 76,000.

The irony of the European intervention is that it all began before Britain joined the Common Market and when the focus of the Commission's attention was on Continental forms of brewery contract.

Typically, under these contracts a brewer could specify to the retailer which products to sell and how to do so. The quid pro quo for the retailer was a loan usually paid off over five years while the commitment to the brewers' products might well last ten years.

The nearest approach to this in Britain are loan arrangements by the brewers with free trade outlets, including some of the independently owned pubs and especially full on-licensed clubs which now number around 33,000.

But any agreement on taking a brewer's products operates only for the life of the loan in Britain and the pub or club normally has the option to pay off a brewer if it wants to switch to different patronage.

The unusual factor in Britain is the brewers' owning so many pub properties. In the nineteenth century many were acquired whose proprietors were in debt. But as bigger breweries came on the scene it was a means of ensuring to a reasonable extent a known level of demand for the brewer's

products, particularly important with a perishable commodity in which any over-production led to waste and losses to the brewer.

The European Commission's proposed regulations, due to be produced in their final form this month and operating from July, will not upset the tie on draught beer or most packaged beers.

But the fifth draft of the regulations does scrap the tie on wines and spirits and other supplies, like those of soft drinks and packaged snacks. It also affects services supplied by brewers although it is far from clear whether that will imperil the brewers' share of the extensive profits from fruit machines, known in the trade as Amusements. With Prizes (AWP) machines.

Brewers and tenants have seen eye to eye about keeping the tie on draught beer. But the Brewers' Society and, for the tenants, the National Union of Licensed Victuallers (NULV) have taken opposing views about the dropping of the tie on the other items.

This dropping of the tie could eventually change the character of Britain's pubs, according to Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of the Brewers' Society and also chairman of Whitbread.

If the partnership between brewer and tenant, the backbone of the pub trade, were

Tenants would have to pay higher rents

seriously disturbed it could eventually erode the whole tenancy system, Mr Tidbury believes. He says: "Tenancy agreements are a carefully structured package. If any part is disturbed there are bound to be consequences for the other parts."

If brewers lost wines and spirits income because tenants bought supplies elsewhere, rents for tenants would be certain to rise. Mr Tidbury adds: "This would probably have an effect on the retailer's prices, including for beer. Brewers might have to review wholesale beer prices."

The NULV on the other hand wants tenants to have freedom of choice in buying. They have complained that tenants could buy wines and spirits supplies elsewhere - even in the local supermarket - more cheaply than from many brewers.

But it is common ground that by means all tenants, if offered freedom, would opt out of the tie. The wines and spirits tie has already been dropped by some brewers and in one case the drop-out rate was only 30 per cent.

This was largely because separate transport meant extra expense for tenants. For those in remote country pubs, especially, it was advantageous to get all supplies at once when a brewer delivered the pub's beer.

DH

BASS

DRAUGHT Bass

Drink to a great tradition.

Since 1777

INGREDIENTS

Making the purest pint

The ingredient of the British pint which is most under threat is the one most often taken for granted.

Industrial pollution, pollution by the farmers who grow the barley that makes the malt that makes the beer, and even the spread of nuclear power is posing a threat to the water supplied to some big breweries.

I do not suggest that brewers should move their production facilities to new water supplies, though this is not as unusual as it seems. Tolly Cobbold, the Ipswich brewery, originally brewed at Harwich and brought water downriver from Ipswich in barges which returned filled with beer. But there is a growing awareness of the need to safeguard the purity and consistency of the water.

The water which gives Burton beers their distinctive flavour is the latest to be under threat. Bass, the best-known of the three major breweries in the town, is taking urgent steps to ascertain just how serious the danger is.

A government committee looking at sites for the dumping of nuclear waste has drawn up a list, one of which is a disused gypsum mine at Tutbury in Staffordshire.

Although Staffordshire County Council would oppose such a development it has, in fact, no power to stop central government from going ahead with the development of such a dump. The brewers are concerned because water drawn from wells in Burton seeps through the gypsum strata at Faud and Tutbury, absorbing the minerals and salts which give their beers their well-loved flavour and has added the word "Butoinising" to the vocabulary of water treatment.

However, while little can be done to change the character of beer's most basic ingredient, the other two major components - malt and hops - are subject to constant research and development to ensure their highest quality.

Much of the research into barley has been carried out at the Brewing Research Foundation in Surrey. Farmers and maltsters are advised on such matters as dormancy, water sensitivity and nitrogen content. Research into germination and enzyme development

has allowed the maltsters to introduce new methods of producing malted barley more economically and with less waste.

Now it is up to the farmers and the maltsters, whose fields and maltings dominate the agricultural landscape up the east coast of England and Scotland, from Essex and Suffolk to the Straths of Deeside in Scotland. The weather will play an important part in quality of the crop, but so far there is little indication that the brewing industry will not take less than a million tons of malted barley this year.

While the brewers usually buy their malt from local maltsters, a more structured marketing system applies. This guarantees the brewers a definite quality and the producers a market price based on a valuation by a panel under the aegis of the Hops Marketing Board. The panel consists of the Board's crop manager, a hop factor who represents the growers and a buyer representing the brewing industry. Hops are valued anonymously and there is an appeals procedure which can iron out an eventual disagreement.

As the hops come in from the fields of Kent, Hereford and Worcestershire - picked mechanically rather than by cheery East Enders as in the past - they are stored at the board's various warehouses.

Two samples are taken from every tenth pocket or bale of hops sent in. One sample goes to the hop factor handling the sale and one to the potential buyer. The factor also ensures that the hops come up to EEC standards.

After various samples have been examined the crops are sorted for inspection by the Board's panel, which takes into account how well the hops have been picked and dried and the presence of any disease. The panel then grades the hops as Choicest, Grade 1 or Grade 2, with the buyer or seller being able to challenge the grading through a review panel or ultimately before an independent appeal committee.

However, the hop industry is not content to rest on its laurels - or bines - and is constantly researching ways of improving its service to the brewers, although in some cases the result of that research does not find universal favour.

A case in point is the development of pelleted hops and the production of hop extract. Some brewers have adapted to these products readily but many others are opposed to them. The hop industry is not upset by that, rightly realizing that the diversity of beers and brewing traditions in Britain is what has kept it vital and forward looking.

DY

THE SKOLARS

ISN'T IT YOUR ROUND BERTIE?

IT DEPENDS ON WHICH WAY YOU LOOK AT IT.

IF YOU TAKE AS YOUR SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PINTS CONSUMED IN ONE EVENING YOUR ARGUMENT SEEMS TENABLE...

...BUT EVEN THAT IS TOO PRIMITIVE WHEN LOOKED AT AGAINST A YEAR, OR LET'S SAY TEN YEARS' INTAKE, BEARING IN MIND OTHER FACTORS SUCH AS BAGS OF CRISPS OR NUTS...

WHY IS IT EVERY TIME IT'S BERTIE'S ROUND HE TURNS INTO A POLITICIAN?

...AND OF COURSE...

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"To run a business like ours successfully, we've found that thirty-two heads are better than one."

Douglas Strachan, Managing Director, Allied Breweries Limited.

eat to the local

tenants will have to pay higher rents

ilter

There are thirty-two independent operating companies within Allied Breweries.

We could have shown you the 154 beers in our portfolio. But modesty, coupled with a shortage of very long bars, prevented us.

Our management style and our product range reflect our commitment to our customers - customers who these days are more demanding and more diverse than ever before.

We're determined to get as close to them as we can. And who's better qualified to do that?

A remote board in Burton? Or local companies with roots in their own communities and with names, faces and people that are known and recognised?

The answer is obvious, isn't it?

So, five years ago, we carried out the most genuine and the most thoroughgoing programme of devolution the brewing industry has ever seen.

Has it worked in practice?

Are we really giving the customers back what they always wanted?

Allow us to take you on a short pub crawl.

A few cases of cask conditioning.

1. Tetley Bitter needs no introduction if you hail from the north: it's the largest ale brand within Allied Breweries and easily the brand leader in the North East and North West.

And now that more and more pubs are serving it in the traditional form - through handpumps - Tetley Bitter is going from strength to strength.

2. Peter Walker was a Liverpool brewery that was acquired by Tetleys in the early sixties. The name disappeared from the scene, as names had a habit of doing in those days.

Now, once again, 'Peter Walker' can be found above the door of 67 pubs that offer traditional pub values and traditionally brewed cask conditioned ales. The results have proved nothing short of outstanding.

Peter Walker's return has been warmly welcomed by the people of Lancashire and Cheshire.

A little bit of local identity and pedigree has been faithfully restored.

3. Ind Coope used to be run as one single business, covering the whole of the south.

Bearing in mind that beer drinkers' tastes in King's Lynn were never going to match those in Truro, Ind Coope set out to restore local managements, each responsible for their own market.

So it was in 1979 that some famous old names like Benskins, Taylor Walker and Friary Meux returned.

So, too, did Halls Oxford & West Brewery Co., now independent of Ind Coope, to quench the thirsts of the West Country.

These companies offer their own individual traditional draught beers, and pubs which once again look and feel like pubs.

As a result, Ind Coope has been transformed: confidence and profits are surging ahead.

4. Ansells Mild and Bitter have been household names in the Midlands for over a hundred years.

Indeed, Ansells' drinkers will tell you that they're unbeatable.

The judges in the Great Western Beer Festival obviously agree.

Because when they adjudicated the cask-conditioned beers, Ansells Mild took first prize for Mild in 1981 and 1982, while Ansells Bitter took first prize for Bitter in 1982.

Will anyone still swallow keg beers?

You might suppose that traditional draught ales have elbowed out keg beers.

Until you look at the success of John Bull.

We brewed it to succeed a long line of quality beers, for drinkers looking for a consistent, reliable pint.

Launched in 1980 by the Romford Brewery Co., its sales have exceeded our best expectations.

Available in more than 30,000 outlets, John Bull is doubling the sales of the product it replaced.

Meanwhile, north of the border, the Alloa Brewery has scored a major success with Diamond Export and Diamond Heavy.

Obviously, our keg beers still have a lot to offer.

Lager. Quality no matter what the gravity.

Brewing lagers to a consistently high standard right across the gravity range is a daunting brief.

But not for the Wrexham Lager Beer Company. As the oldest lager brewery in the U.K. (it celebrated its centenary in 1982) it has an unrivalled depth of experience and skill.

Which goes a long way to explaining why their lagers' praises have been sung in recent lager competitions.

At Brewex '83 it won first prize in the U.K. draught lager class for products between 1030° and 1037° with Wrexham Draught Lager.

In the UK draught lager class for products between 1038° and 1043° it gained second prize with draught Lowenbrau.

And in the international bottled lagers competition, for lagers between 1044° and 1056°, with a field of 64 entrants from all over the world, the brewery gained second prize with Skol Special Strength.

National brands. Aren't they having a flat time of it?

Quite the contrary.

Long Life, our renowned brand leader in England and Wales, has increased its market share in the packaged light, pale and export market.

(No mean achievement when you consider the competition in the premium quality sector.)

Skol remains Allied Breweries' biggest brand, having consolidated its position as the best known lager in the UK and one of the most famous beer brands in the world.

And bearing in mind the trend towards the low gravity products in the lager market, we're delighted with the rise and rise of our premium quality Lowenbrau range.

As Lowenbrau's UK agents, we can proudly say that it's brewed to the Reinheitsgebot - the strict system of quality control exercised in Germany.

And we can proudly add that there's a handsome increase in Lowenbrau sales since last year.

A flat time of things? Not for our brands at any rate.

Are our 'take-home' beers being taken home?

In one of the fastest-growing sectors of the market we're delighted to report that we have the fastest-growing company.

Namely, Allied Breweries Take Home Limited.

Within the last year it has achieved market leadership in England and Wales.

The Oranjeboom boom.

As you've seen, reintroducing well-loved brews to their former markets has been a particularly successful policy of ours in Britain.

But it's also met with success abroad, too.

You only have to consider the story of Oranjeboom.

When we acquired the Oranjeboom brewery in Rotterdam in 1968, Oranjeboom had been withdrawn from the Dutch market and retained merely for sales overseas.

But when we relaunched it a few months ago, such was the surge of demand from hundreds of local licensees, that they formed queues outside the brewery's order office.

The return of the satisfied customer.

We hope you've enjoyed our rather circuitous journey.

We hope you have the chance to sample a good few of the brews we've passed along the way.

We hope, too, you'll find evidence to support our claim that we are closer than ever before to the heart-beat of our customers.

Close enough, literally, to overhear their requests at the bar.

Be it for traditional beers, conviviality, food or entertainment.

We're immensely proud of what we've achieved.

Quite clearly our policy is the right one.

Because last year, when beer consumption went down, guess what happened?

Allied sales went up.



ALLIED BREWERIES

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1A 6EZ
Telephone 01-537 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 698.4
FT 100: 82.34
FT All Share: 432.69
Bargains: 18,880
Trading Mail USM Index: 166.8

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8510.98
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 915.60
New York: Dow Jones Average 1213.4 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5650
Index 85.7
DM 3.9800
FF 11.9650
Yen 374.25
Dollar Index 124.7
DM 2.5425
Gold \$412

NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$411.50
Sterling \$1.5608 (Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10% = 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9% = 9%
3 month DM 5% = 5%
3 month 14% = 14%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 6 to May 3,
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY-Interims: Blyvoor-
zicht Gold, Durban Roadport
Deep, East Rand Proprietary Mines,
El Oro Mining & Exploration Co,
Marin the Newsagent, Finsale:
Brownlee, Calfyne, Estates &
Agency Holdings, FKI Electronics,
Patrol Electronics, Scott & Robert-
son.
TOMORROW-Interims: Associ-
ated Fisheries, Deakral Gold,
Doomfontein Gold, Driefontein
Consolidated, Kloof Gold, Lake &
Elliot, Libanon Gold, McCorker-
Sale, Venterpost Gold, Vlakfontein
Gold, Finsale: Atkins, Bro-
(Hosier), Barlow, Brown &
Jackson, Property & Reversionary
Investments, Reed International,
Scottos, Skitchley, Sunrise
Clothes.
WEDNESDAY-Interims: Amco,
Westland, Finsale: Airflow Stream-
lines, N. Brown Investments,
Bulmer & Lumb, Great Portland
Estates, Hill Samuel Group, LCP
Holdings, Lynton Holdings, Pegler-
Hattersley, TR North America
Investment Trust, Henry Wigfall &
Son.
THURSDAY-Interims: Comet
Group, Sidlaw Group, Finsale:
John Beales Associated Com-
panies, B. Elliot, Elswick-Hopper,
GT Global Recovery Investment
Trust, 800 Group, Vitor.
FRIDAY-Interims: Elson &
Robbins, Greenfields Leisure,
Spring Grove, Tompkinsons,
Finsale: Carless Capel & Leonard,
P. Panto, Pilkington Bros, Somer.

DoT denies Trafalgar report

The Department of Trade has
denied reports that it had
approved the takeover of P & O
by Trafalgar House, subject to
certain conditions. No such
assurance was given, nor could
it be given, the DoT said.
The decision on whether the
bid could or should be referred
to the Monopolies Commission
would be taken by the Secretary
of State for Trade only after he
had considered the advice of Sir
Gordon Borrie, director general
of fair trading. Sir Gordon has
not yet tendered his advice, and
is not expected to do so for
some days, the DoT said.

● **FMC SHARE SALE:** A big
slice of the equity of FMC,
Britain's largest meat processing
company, will be offered for sale
this week. The National Farm-
ers' Union, a leading share-
holder in FMC, is planning to
sell its shares to raise money to
repay loans. Morgan Grenfell,
the bankers, is preparing a
prospectus to handle the offer
for sale.

● **DEBT WARNING:** More
international debt shocks are to
come, Mr Geoffrey Bell, a
member of the influential
Group of Thirty, has warned.
Mr Bell said debt countries
needed long-term, interest-free
funding under International
Monetary Fund supervision.
Without such assistance debts
would mount and banks might
be forced to amalgamate.

● **BONDS ISSUE:** Canada is
thought to be planning a bonds
issue of perhaps up to Cdn\$1bn
next week, according to dealers
and analysts in Montreal. They
expect the issue will reopen
existing bonds maturing in
1984, 1989, 1993, and 2003.

● **CONTRACT WIN:** A £20m
contract to supply and install
equipment upgrading 13 uni-
versities in South Korea has
been won by the Cambridge
division of Associated British
Machine Toolmakers
(ABMTM).

Growing disquiet over M1

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The American economic
recovery is now gathering
momentum. The second
quarter real gross national product is
expected to show an annual
growth rate of as much as 7 per
cent. The third quarter should
show a rise of between 5 and 6
per cent a year.

Retail sales are beginning to
bound ahead, as indicated by
the buoyant results for the big
department store chains for
May. Car sales in the third 10-
day selling period of May were
running at 7.5 million units for
domestic producers, up from
well up from 6.3 million in
March and 6.2 million in April.
For May as a whole, the
seasonally adjusted rate of sales
of domestically produced autos
was 7.0 million.

Unemployment is slowly
declining in the past two
months 650,000 jobs have been
created.

The monetarist thesis - that
the boom in money growth
since mid-1982 would produce
a much more vigorous recovery
than expected - has been given
strong support as events have
unfolded.

The financial markets have
begun to show more and more
nervousness about the contin-
uance of the expansionary mon-
etary policy that fired this rapid
recovery.

Last Friday, despite a modest
fall of \$400m to money M1,
interest rates actually rose after
the number was reported.

Since early last month,
commodity prices have ceased
their rise. The price of gold has
fallen sharply, bond prices have
weakened, and short-term inter-
est rates have gone up.

The financial markets are
becoming concerned that this
energetic economic recovery
will soon be translated into
renewed inflation.

Last week, it seemed as if the
Federal Reserve might have
recognized the need for a
moderation in money growth.

On Tuesday and Wednesday,
the federal funds rate (for
overnight money traded
between the banks) was allowed
to rise above 9 per cent for the
first time since the first week of
January.

But hopes that this might
mean the Fed was taking a
firmer hand in the flow of
reserves were dashed when, on
Thursday and Friday, the funds
rate was pushed down to
between 8% and 8 1/2 per cent.

The Federal Reserve is having
to spend extraordinary amounts
of cash in the futile attempt to
keep the short-term interest
rates structure down.

The markets will not wear it.
Since the end of April the Dow
Jones industrial average has
been stuck around 1,200. Bonds
have weakened.

The Federal Reserve is
incapable of responding to the
urgent policy issues being
presented by the combination
of a rapid economic recovery
and a still expansionary mon-
etary policy.

The Fed is talking with many
voices. Last week Mr Preston
Martin, vice chairman, said that
the Fed was not going to
overreact to the high rate of M1
growth.

Within a day, another board
member, Mr Lyle Gramley, said
that if the recent rate of money
growth were maintained, it
would be necessary to cause it
to slow down, before inflation
revived.

Mr Paul Volcker, meanwhile,
has eschewed public comments
for the time being. His own
position is somewhat delicate
as it has been widely accepted in
the financial markets that he is
not going to be reappointed by
President Reagan.

Mr Preston Martin is deemed
to be campaigning hard for Mr
Volcker's job and is said to have
a good chance of getting it. Mr
Alan Greenspan, the former
favourite, is said to have
dimmed his chances.

Ministers gather for critical meeting

'Last chance' for Unctad

By Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade, and Michael Prest

Meetings of international
agencies are not commonly
preceded by warnings from
senior officials that this could
be their last gathering if nothing
is achieved. But that is the
threat facing the United
Nations Conference on Trade
and Development, whose sixth
full session opens in Belgrade
today.

At a private meeting in
London two weeks ago Mr
Alistair McIntyre, the deputy
secretary-general on Unctad,
said that the month-long meet-
ing should at the very least
leave those taking part with the
feeling that the talks had been
constructive. That was a telling
retreat from Unctad's previous
attitude, regarded by developed
countries particularly as too
ambitious and strident.

Grand issues will be aired,
however, and are indeed in-
capable at such a gathering. But
the governments of industrial-
ized countries hope that the
tone will be less confrontational
than at previous, largely fruit-
less, Unctad meetings and that
the talks can be kept reasonably
specific.

The view of the developed
countries - known as "Group
B" in Unctad jargon - is that

Top investment manager will argue for defence

By Our Financial Staff

Thomas Tilling, the indus-
trial holding company, is almost
certain to be successful in
fighting off the £660m takeover
attempt by BTR.

The bid, the largest industrial
takeover ever attempted in
Britain, expires on Wednesday.
But the leading institutional
shareholders who hold the key
to the success or failure of the
offer are meeting today and
tomorrow to make up their
minds.

The last few days have seen
the tide begin to flow strongly in
Tilling's favour. This has been
despite the poor trading per-
formance of the group since
1979, in vivid contrast with the
sustained growth of BTR.

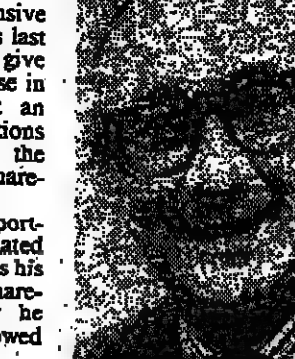
The biggest boost to Tilling
will come this morning when the
Prudential - and, in
particular, Mr Ron Artus, its
investment director - is ex-
pected to reject the offer.

Mr Artus had extensive
discussions with both sides last
week and his decision to give
Tilling time to put its house in
order is bound to exert an
influence on other institutions
out of all proportion to the
Prudential's 2.5 per cent share-
holding.

Perhaps even more impor-
tant, Mr Artus has intimated
that he is prepared to discuss his
reasoning with other share-
holders and explain why he
thinks Tilling should be allowed
to remain independent.

Yet the takeover battle
remains a desperately close one.
BTR has spent £150m to buy
more than 25 per cent of the
group in the market. This is
balanced, according to Sir
Patrick Meaney, Tilling's chief
executive, by pledges of support
which he has received, also
amounting to 25 per cent.

The battle is for the control of



Meaney: "We deserve the benefit of the doubt"

the remaining 50 per cent, and
at the weekend both sides were
claiming that they had won over
this majority.

Both sides have made con-
siderable efforts to swing the
institutions to their side. But
Tilling appears to have come

out slightly ahead, because its
adviser, Warburgs, has gone to
considerable lengths to stress
that it is fully committed to the
recovery of Tilling.

Warburgs will take steps to
ensure that the promised
reforms will be pushed through,
and not be quietly forgotten
once the bid is out of the way.

This commitment from the
merchant bankers seems to
have been enough to persuade
several waverers to give Tilling
and Sir Patrick the benefit of
the doubt, I have said to them
that we deserve the benefit this
time. Sir Patrick told *The
Times*.

The institutions have also
been concerned that the combined
stock market value of BTR and
Tilling would be less than the
performance of the two groups
separately, even if the trading
performance were better. This
would result in a lower asset
value appearing in pension fund
portfolios - something the

managers are naturally anxious
to avoid.

The institutions have been
pleasantly surprised by the
vigour of the Tilling defence,
and its forecast of profits of
£95m for 1983 against £43.7m
last year. This has prompted
Fielding Newton Smith, the
stockbrokers, to produce a
study suggesting that the group
should make £122.5m pre-tax in
1984.

If, however, these forecasts
are not met, then Tilling would
find itself friendless and totally
vulnerable to a renewed take-
over attempt next year. Several
institutions regard this as an
insurance policy which means
they can afford not to accept the
present bid.

Shareholders have also been
impressed by Sir Patrick's
willingness to sell off Cornhill
Insurance and to float off
intermed, the American medi-
cal business as part of the
defence.

Economic forecasts say the best is bad

By Michael Prest

A Conservative victory at the
polls would be unlikely to
produce a sharp change in the
country's economic fortunes
over the next three or four
years, according to a batch of
forecasts published over the
weekend.

The forecasts indicate that
unemployment would remain
almost unchanged from the
present 3.2 million, growth that
would stay relatively slow, and
that the Government could find
itself increasingly restricted by
budgetary and balance of
payments difficulties, which
might lead to alterations to the
medium term financial strategy.

The London Business School,
whence came Dr Terry Burns,
the Treasury's chief economic
adviser, forecasts that the
successful implementation of
the Conservative manifesto
would cut the jobless total by
200,000 by 1986. The average
annual growth rate of gross
domestic product over the same
period would be 2.4 per cent.

But inflation, the business
school says, would have fallen
too 4.0 per cent a year,
compared with an estimated 5.2
per cent for this year. Mean-
while, the public sector borrow-
ing requirements would fall

M & S ends cheap homes plan

By Our Financial Staff

Marks and Spencer has
abandoned the scheme which
allowed some of its directors
to live in expensive homes
purchased by the company.

Last year the Post Office
pension fund publicly at-
tacked the retailing group
because it had spent more
than £2m on buying the
homes, which it then let to the
directors at relatively low
rents. It also gave them an
option to buy the houses at
the original purchase price.

The deals were subsequently
approved at a shareholders'
meeting.

The latest accounts of the
stores group, published at the
weekend, show that the
criticism has struck home.
Five of the seven directors
named by the pension fund
have now bought their homes.
And the two others have
allowed their purchase op-
tions to lapse.

The houses were sold to the
directors at the prices paid by
the company when it bought
them in 1978 and 1979.

The accounts also show
that the directors received
substantial pay increases last
year.

Toyota 'poised to take over Lotus'

By Our Financial Staff

Group Lotus, the troubled
specialist car producer, is on the
point of being taken over by
Toyota, the Japanese car com-
pany, according to unconfirmed
reports in London.

Lotus and Toyota signed a
long-term agreement to co-
operate on engineering and manu-
facturing in 1971. This was
reaffirmed in January after the
sudden death of Mr Colin
Chapman, the founder of Lotus
and its former chairman.

Toyota is now said to have
agreed to put £10m into the car
company, whose stock market
valuation is well under £2m and
which has an overdraft of
£1.5m. The deal is expected to
be announced this month.

The Toyota proposal comes

after the completion last month
of a study by Price Waterhouse,
the accountants, who were
commissioned by Guinness
Mabon, the financial advisers to
Lotus, to assess the company's
prospects and viability.

This report showed that the
company could break even in
the current year, but its long-
term viability depended on the
success of its next generation
motor car, code named the
M90, which is scheduled for
launch in mid-1985.

The report highlighted the
need for about £7m of develop-
ment capital for this project.
Mr Fred Busbell, chairman of
Lotus, was not available for
comment last night.

Hint on Sotheby bidder

The mysterious suitor for
Sotheby's the London auction
house, may be named this week,
according to his merchant bank
adviser Lazard Brothers.

The unnamed suitor was
announced by Sotheby's direc-
tors just as an unwanted bid by
Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr
Stephen Swid, two New York
businessmen, was about to go
unconditional.

However, the urgency to
agree takeover terms between
the board and the new suitor
receded when the New Yorkers'
£60m bid was referred to the
Monopolies and Mergers
Commission.

But now the suitor is being
urged to declare his hand to
avoid delays in the com-
mission's investigation.

This advertisement is published by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited on behalf of Safeway Food Stores Limited

FITCH LOVELL SHAREHOLDERS

Consider these points:

- * Safeway has made an offer for Key Markets that is £4 million higher than Linfood's
- * Safeway will sign an agreement on the terms of its original agreement effectively the same as Linfood's
- * Safeway will offer greater opportunities to your company's food manufacturing activities than the less profitable Linfood
- * Safeway's higher offer can only be accepted if you VOTE AGAINST the Linfood offer

Return your pink proxy card, voting AGAINST the resolution to accept Linfood's lower offer.

If you have mislaid your proxy card or have already forwarded it in favour of the resolution, fill in the proxy form below voting AGAINST the resolution and forward it to arrive before 12 noon on Wednesday, 8th June, to:

"Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, Corporate Finance Department,
114 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HY"

You can still attend the meeting at 3pm on Friday, 10th June to vote against the Linfood offer

FITCH LOVELL PLC

FORM OF PROXY FOR USE AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1983

I/We being (a) holder(s) of Ordinary Shares in the above Company hereby appoint Terence E. Spratt or failing him J. Alan Wilson or failing him David Lawrence-Jones all of Beddow Way, Aylesford, Kent as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, 10th June, 1983 and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We direct that my/our votes be cast on the Resolution to be proposed as indicated by an X in the appropriate space below:-

FOR	AGAINST
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK CAPITALS
Signed _____ Date _____
Name(s) in full _____
Address _____

Unless otherwise instructed the proxy will at his discretion vote or abstain from voting as he thinks fit. Execution of this form revokes any proxy given by the shareholder before the date hereof relating to the said Meeting of the Company and constitutes notice to the Company of such revocation.

Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

[illegible]

Copies of Marsh & McLennan Annual Report for 1982 and proxy statement may be obtained on application to The Secretary, C T Bouring & Co. Limited: The Bowering Building, Tower Place, London EC3P 3BE (Tel: 01-283 3100 ext 2011).

LORD SIEFF, Chairman.

- We opened 316,000 sq.ft. of new selling space worldwide. This included 200,000 sq.ft. in the U.K., where we invested £100 million in building, fixtures and equipment.
- Between March 1982 and March 1983, the prices of our general merchandise increased by 1.5% and our foods by 2.3%.
- We increased volume sales as a result of improved quality and values.
- Total exports from the U.K. to our overseas customers and our stores in Europe and Canada amounted to £67.9 million.

Group Total (excluding sales tax) up 14%	2505.5
Sales by U.K. Stores	2276.2
Direct Export Sales	27.6
Sales by European Stores	64.4
Sales by Canadian Stores	137.3
Group Profit before Tax up 7.7%	239.3
Group Profit after Tax up 12%	135.2

The total dividend for the year has been increased to 5.1p per share (last year 4.6p).

A copy of the full Annual Report can be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, Room C133, Michael House, Baker Street, London W1A 1DN.

By Andrew Cornelius

Unlisted table page 22.

June, 1983

ABN Bank	10	%
Barclays	10	%
BOCI	10	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*10	%
Lloyds Bank	10	%
Midland Bank	10	%
*Nat Westminster	10	%
TSB	10	%
Williams & Glyn's	10	%

11¼ per cent. Notes 1988
ISSUE PRICE 100 PER CENT.

The following have agreed to subscribe for the Notes:

Banque Paribas **Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.** **County Bank Limited**
Svenskilda Securities **Goldman Sachs International Corp.** **Göteborgs Bank**
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken **Kreditbank International Group**
Kleinwort, Benson Limited **Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited**
Lloyds Bank International Limited **Svenska Handelsbanken Group**
PKbanken **S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd**
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

The Council of The Stock Exchange in London has granted permission for the 30,000 Notes of £1,000 each constituting the above issue to be admitted to the Official List, subject to the issue of the Notes. Interest is payable annually on 1st July, the first such payment being due on 1st July, 1984.

Particulars of the Notes and the Company are available from Exel Statistical Services Limited and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 22nd June, 1983, from the Brokers to the issue—

**Reeve & Phipps,
City Gate House,
39-45 Flaxbury Square,
London EC2A 1JA**

6th June, 1983

**Strauss, Turbhill & Co.,
3 Moorpark Place,
London EC2R 6HR**

6th June, 1983

Stratton, Thornhill & Co.,
3 Moorgate Place,
London EC2R 6HR

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Jellicoe backs the 'Buy British' drive in Turkey

By Our Financial Staff

Britain's most important trade visit to Turkey in more than four years began in Ankara yesterday.

It comes after a period when British companies have increased their sales dramatically from £147m in 1980 to £218m last year.

British exporters have had to contend against tough conditions, without insurance cover, and at a time when Turkey's economy has been rescued from the brink of collapse by the International Monetary Fund.

The Export Credit Guarantee Department withdrew cover in

1977, when the Turks ran into enormous payment difficulties, but restored only short-term measures in March this year.

The visit by Lord Jellicoe, the British Overseas Trade Board chairman, will help to determine whether, as is now being considered, ECOD goes back to a medium-term (up to five years) stance.

Lord Jellicoe's visit will concentrate on meetings with the private sector - which was the prime mover behind a 4 per cent surge in gross national product last year. An important occasion will be when he

addresses the Tusiad, Turkey's CBI equivalent.

"I hope to emphasize that I am impressed by the improvement in their economy over the past few years and that my visit will demonstrate that British industry is anxious to improve trade relations, and will encourage existing exporters and stimulate new ones," he said last week.

That message might need putting across a little harder than he imagines, however. For British exports in the first quarter of this year have lost steam.

UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE

These tables show the value on June 1 of £100 worth of units invested 12 months ago and three years ago - net income reinvested and based on an offer-to-offer basis. Figures supplied by Planned Savings Statistics.

FINANCIAL					OVERSEAS					
	12mths	36mths	12mths	36mths		12mths	36mths		12mths	36mths
Britannia Fin Secs	150.6	211.2	New Court Inc	132.2	212.9	GT US & Gen	251.7	424.5	12mths	36mths
Nat West Fin	150.5	207.2	Crescent Gr & Inc	133.5	193.9	Aukin H Am Tch	224.9	302.2	251.7	424.5
James Finlay Tr	146.9	207.6	Proflite Hk Int	133.4	211.8	Arbuthnot For	219.7	284.8	224.9	302.2
S&P Invest Tr	145.2	213.1	Langford Hk Yld	133.3	167.8	Brit Wldwde Gr	214.0	361.6	219.7	284.8
Abbey Invest Tr	144.1	207.9	TSB Income	133.2	220.0	Head Am Sm Cos	209.9	370.4	214.0	361.6
Key Fixed Int	143.9	207.2	Brown Shipley In	132.8	196.8	M&G Amer Rec	208.8	370.4	213.1	370.4
Target Financial	143.0	204.6	L&C Income	132.5	183.6	Fram Amer	208.4	370.1	209.9	370.4
Practical	142.3	190.2	Britannia Nt Hk In	132.5	171.7	Head Am Sm Cos	207.8	361.6	208.8	370.1
N West Benson Fin	142.3	204.7	Mid B High Inc	132.4	181.8	Arbuthnot Amer	207.8	361.6	207.8	370.1
M&G Fund In Tr	139.4	202.9	M&G Cos Int	132.3	182.4	Profit N Amer	201.0	310.6	207.8	370.1
Tyndall Tr	137.8	155.0	GT Income	132.1	184.3	Fid American	199.0	310.6	201.0	310.6
Target Pref Share	136.6	166.5	S&P Income	131.6	181.0	S&P US Growth	200.3	310.6	199.0	310.6
S&P Securities	136.6	180.3	S&P High Inc	131.6	191.2	Fid American	199.0	310.6	200.3	310.6
Target Invest Tr	136.4	223.2	M&G Extra Yld	131.6	169.7	S&P New Tech	198.7	310.6	199.0	310.6
S&P Financial Sec	135.2	200.9	Arbuthnot Hk Gr	131.3	184.2	Brit Am Sm Cos	198.1	310.6	198.7	310.6
Henderson Fin	135.1	181.0	Crescent High Dst	131.3	191.9	Eq&L N America	197.5	310.6	198.1	310.6
Tyndall Fin & Prp	134.6	162.5	Barclaybank In	131.3	198.1	New Crt Amer	196.1	322.7	197.5	310.6
Britannia In Tr	133.7	169.3	Britannia Ex In	131.0	155.7	Head Amer Rec	195.8	310.6	196.1	322.7
Arbuthnot Prt Sh	133.6	154.3	Mtand Bk Hk Yld	130.6	177.1	Ald Ham AmSpS	195.6	310.6	195.8	310.6
Profit Gilt Cap	132.6	150.3	Lloyds Bk Ex & Gr	130.4	176.6	Target US Sp Bnd	191.9	310.6	195.6	310.6
Target Gilt Capital	130.8	150.3	James Capel In	129.9	185.6	Fram Int Grh	191.8	310.6	191.9	310.6
Carmona Tr	130.8	150.3	Hill Samuel Hk Yld	128.9	167.8	Nat West N Amer	191.8	310.6	191.8	310.6
Hill Samuel GFG	130.2	150.3	Tyndall Scots In	128.7	173.8	S&P New Tech	187.0	310.6	191.8	310.6
Barclaybank Fin	130.2	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Gr	128.7	182.3	J Capel N Amer	184.3	310.6	187.0	310.6
Britannia Gilt	129.8	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Gr	128.7	182.3	GT Overseas	180.9	310.6	184.3	310.6
Equity Law GFI	129.6	150.3	Tyndall Income	128.6	170.0	Ridgefield Int	180.5	310.6	180.9	310.6
Manville GFI	129.0	150.3	M&G M'tland Gen	128.4	167.4	M&G Am&Gen	180.5	310.6	180.5	310.6
All Hambro GFI	128.0	150.3	Bridge Income	128.4	167.4	Stewart Amer	180.3	310.6	180.5	310.6
Fidelity GFI & Fx	128.0	150.3	K Wort B'son H Y	128.3	170.4	Bridge Am&Gen	179.5	310.6	180.3	310.6
S&P Intern Bond	127.8	164.8	Canille Income	128.3	175.4	HK American	179.1	310.6	179.5	310.6
Mercury Gilt	127.7	150.3	Tyndall Hk Yld Fd	128.1	143.3	Brit Am Sm Cos	178.8	310.6	179.1	310.6
Target Gilt Inc	127.5	150.3	Fidelity Hk In Eq	127.9	-	Hend Nth Amer	178.5	310.6	178.8	310.6
Canille GFI & Fx	127.3	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk In	127.5	156.4	Lloyds Bk N Am	177.9	310.6	178.5	310.6
Fram GFI & Fx	127.0	150.3	Barclaybank Ex In	127.3	171.3	Abbey Japan	176.6	310.6	177.9	310.6
Hill Samuel Fin	126.8	176.3	Fidelity Gr & Inc	127.3	184.2	Rowan America	176.4	310.6	176.6	310.6
Hill Samuel GFI	126.5	150.3	Gr Winchester	126.2	189.0	Lloyds Bk Int Tech	174.2	310.6	176.4	310.6
Barrington GFI	126.5	150.3	Mayflower Inc	125.5	153.1	TSB American	173.4	310.6	174.2	310.6
Rowan Fixed Int	126.3	150.3	Al Hambro Hk Int	125.0	162.8	Henderson GI Tch	173.2	310.6	173.4	310.6
Rowan High Int	126.3	150.3	B'master C'berd	124.7	144.6	Barclaybank Am	172.8	310.6	173.2	310.6
Henderson PFI & G	126.0	150.3	Target Income	123.7	173.7	Arbuthnot Int	172.6	310.6	172.8	310.6
Midland BGF & Fx	126.0	150.3	Henderson Hk In	123.6	168.9	Crescent Amer	171.5	310.6	172.6	310.6
M&G Gilt	126.0	150.3	Chaimmer In & Gr	122.9	167.8	Chiefam Amer	170.6	310.6	171.5	310.6
Henderson Gilt	125.0	150.3	Gartmore Hk In	122.5	161.9	Hill Samuel Euro	169.9	310.6	170.6	310.6
Brown Shipley Fin	125.5	158.8	Ridgefield In	120.5	143.5	Allid Ham S of Am	169.5	310.6	169.9	310.6
Elstar GFI & Fx	124.5	150.3	Royal T'n In	120.1	171.1	Barclaybank Am	167.4	310.6	169.5	310.6
Barclaybank GFI	124.1	150.3	Neister Hk In	119.4	134.2	Barrington Euro	167.1	310.6	167.4	310.6
Vandenberg GFI	123.0	170.0	J Finlay Hk In	119.1	161.4	Abbey Amer Gih	166.8	310.6	167.1	310.6
Arbuthnot Cap Gr	123.0	170.0	Mid Moun Hk In	118.7	141.5	Brown Ship N Am	166.4	310.6	166.8	310.6
Allen H's Ross G	123.0	156.9	Duncan Lawrie In	118.3	141.5	Royal Life Inter	165.3	310.6	166.4	310.6
Schroder GFI & Fx	122.7	150.3	Hend'son SCD	117.1	175.8	Henderson Euro	165.3	310.6	165.3	310.6
Henderson Fx Int	122.7	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Quadrant Inter	165.2	310.6	165.3	310.6
S&P GFI & Fx Int	122.6	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Buckmaster Mar	164.9	310.6	165.2	310.6
Arbuthnot Prt Sh	121.8	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Tyndall N Amer	164.2	310.6	164.9	310.6
Abbey GFI & Fx Int	121.4	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	London Wall Int	163.3	310.6	164.2	310.6
S&P GFI & Fx Int	121.4	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Hill Samuel Dlr	163.0	310.6	163.3	310.6
Abbey Wide Bd	121.1	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Britannia Jap Per	162.3	310.6	163.0	310.6
Tyndall GFI Int	120.5	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	S&P Euro Gih	162.2	310.6	162.3	310.6
Chiefam Prt & G	120.0	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	GT International	160.9	310.6	162.2	310.6
Arbuthnot GFI & Fx	119.9	150.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Bridge Int Rec	159.7	310.6	160.9	310.6
Craigmount Gilt	116.7	122.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Prolife Int	159.5	310.6	159.7	310.6
Britannia PFI Shs	113.9	131.4	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Murray American	159.3	310.6	159.5	310.6
Prolife Tech	211.6	310.6	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	L&C Inter & Gen	158.7	310.6	159.3	310.6
Brown Shipley Tech	180.0	244.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Bishopgate Int	158.6	310.6	158.7	310.6
Nat West Capital	167.8	208.4	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Fidelity Japan	157.6	310.6	158.6	310.6
Martin Currie	162.1	208.4	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	S&P Select Int	157.1	310.6	157.6	310.6
Ald Hambro Tech	161.5	200.9	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Fielding Int	156.0	310.6	157.1	310.6
Crescent Capital	159.1	200.9	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Hill Samuel Int	155.4	310.6	156.0	310.6
Henderson Spec Sits	157.9	200.9	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Barclaybank Wld	155.1	310.6	155.4	310.6
Bohagie Progs	156.2	209.1	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Craigmount Can	153.8	310.6	155.1	310.6
Proflite Spec Sits	155.3	252.4	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Schroder Europe	153.7	310.6	153.8	310.6
Fonds Prov Equity	155.2	245.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	NPI Overseas	149.1	310.6	153.7	310.6
Fidelity Spec Sits	155.0	187.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Neister Int	148.8	310.6	149.1	310.6
Bridge Capital	153.6	155.8	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Stockholders	148.7	310.6	148.8	310.6
Openmtr Spec Sits	152.6	155.8	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Target World Cap	148.1	310.6	148.7	310.6
Perpetual Growth	152.6	214.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Henderson Jap	148.1	310.6	148.1	310.6
M&G Magnam	152.3	183.2	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Ald Hambro Jap	147.6	310.6	148.1	310.6
GT Capital	152.3	205.5	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Lloyds B Worldwide	146.5	310.6	147.6	310.6
HK Technology	151.2	176.4	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	GI Jap & Gen	146.3	310.6	146.5	310.6
S&P Capital	150.8	209.5	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Mid B Oseas Or	145.5	310.6	146.3	310.6
Schdr Gilt	149.6	246.2	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Ald Hambro Int	145.3	310.6	145.5	310.6
Hill Sam Spec Sits	147.7	250.2	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	World Wide	145.3	310.6	145.3	310.6
Brit Spec Mkt Sits	147.4	156.0	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Perp Wldwde Rec	145.0	310.6	145.3	310.6
Brit Growth	147.0	161.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Bank of I B & O	144.5	310.6	145.0	310.6
Vndg Spec Sits	146.6	188.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Gartmore Jap	144.3	310.6	145.0	310.6
Jms Capel Ctl	145.6	226.2	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	TSB Pac	142.7	310.6	144.3	310.6
Nat Wld Gih Inv	145.1	208.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	S&P Jap Gr	142.3	310.6	142.7	310.6
Schdr Capl	144.3	113.3	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Proflite Fx	142.3	310.6	142.3	310.6
TSB Sctsh	143.8	219.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Brown Int Gr & Inc	142.3	310.6	142.3	310.6
Tynd Sp Sits	141.9	175.9	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Tyndall Far East	141.9	310.6	142.3	310.6
Wicler Grw	141.1	183.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Mere Int	141.9	310.6	141.9	310.6
Gartmore Int Ages	141.0	194.6	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Crescent Int	140.8	310.6	141.9	310.6
Mid Bk Cap	140.8	178.2	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Dart Tml Refr	140.6	310.6	140.8	310.6
HK PFI	140.2	203.7	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Arbuthnot E & In	138.7	310.6	140.6	310.6
RLife Eqty	140.2	184.9	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Stewart Eur	138.6	310.6	138.7	310.6
Vndg Grwth	140.1	184.9	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Target Mal & Sin	138.0	310.6	138.6	310.6
S&P Sm Cos lene	139.9	205.5	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Barrington Pac	137.8	310.6	138.0	310.6
Dn Lawrie Grwth	139.4	162.1	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Gartmore Int	137.4	310.6	137.8	310.6
Baring Bk Sits	139.4	172.4	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Craigmount N A	137.2	310.6	137.4	310.6
Hndsn Cap Grwth	139.0	212.6	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	S&P Uni Grh	137.1	310.6	137.2	310.6
Carr Seabg Capl	138.4	186.6	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Mayflower Int	136.5	310.6	137.1	310.6
NPI Growth	137.6	200.8	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Brit Gr	136.5	310.6	136.5	310.6
TSB Spec Opp	137.5	185.5	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Ety & Law Far E	136.4	310.6	136.5	310.6
Target Prof	137.0	185.5	Arbuthnot Hk Int	116.7	143.0	Soldiers	133.9	310.3		

ATHLETICS: JAVELIN THROWERS TAKE THE HONOURS

Miss Sanderson sets UK record as she climbs world rankings

By Pat Butcher

A high wind in the foe is normally cause for concern among most athletes, and it was no exception for the slowest of the javelin throwers, Miss Sanderson, who was out of the race in the first round of the event at Birmingham yesterday.

A javelin launched at the proper trajectory just rises and rides on the wind, and Heidi Puske broke the Soviet record with 94.20 metres, and his team colleague, the Olympic champion, Dainis Kula threw 91.83 metres. Anything over 90 metres is world class among men, and anything approaching 70 metres is the same for the women. So when Heidi Puske broke the Soviet record with 94.20 metres, and his team colleague, the Olympic champion, Dainis Kula threw 91.83 metres respectively, both personal bests, their broad smiles were hard to blow away. These performances placed them third and sixth in the world rankings this year.

They had a few words of criticism for the lack of awareness of field events in Britain and suggested that they might be considered as the Coe and Over of their respective disciplines. However hard it may be to persuade public and press that there is any comparison, at least these two fine athletes compete against each other.

Coe was in a class of his own.

in the mile despite the slow time of 4min 33.37sec. The only possible danger, Nikolai Kirov, the Olympic 800 metres bronze medal winner behind Over and Coe, launched a full out sprint 200 metres from home to try and gain the initiative, but Coe refused to be passed, and then won as he pleased.

Of the six British individual victors, Miss Sanderson's new national record won her the award for the best women's performance, and Luke Watson's continuing emergence towards being a world-class sprinter, was rewarded with the men's trophy.

Watson finished a close second in the 100 metres and then set a personal best for the second week running in the 200 metres, winning in 20.67 sec, which is also a qualifying time for the world championships.

As expected with such a strong team, filled with world record holders, Olympic and European champions, the Soviet Union easily won the match, but the last word was reserved for the local hero Phil Brown. The last lap of a 4x400 metres is one of the most tactical of any race, and Brown wisely let the Olympic champion, Viktor Markin lead off the last lap. Markin tried to pace himself from the front, but Brown became invincible at this game, and took Markin, the race, and the grateful applause of 10,000 home crowd.



Coe wins the mile as he pleases but his time is slow.

All the results from Birmingham

Men
100 METRES: 1. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.72sec; 2. J. Watson (GB), 10.72sec; 3. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 4. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 5. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 6. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 7. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 8. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 9. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 10. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 11. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 12. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 13. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 14. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 15. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 16. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 17. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 18. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 19. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 20. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 21. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 22. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 23. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 24. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 25. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 26. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 27. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 28. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 29. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 30. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 31. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 32. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 33. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 34. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 35. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 36. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 37. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 38. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 39. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 40. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 41. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 42. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 43. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 44. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 45. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 46. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 47. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 48. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 49. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 50. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 51. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 52. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 53. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 54. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 55. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 56. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 57. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 58. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 59. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 60. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 61. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 62. J. Watson (GB), 10.80sec; 63. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 64. A. Kula (URS), 10.80sec; 65. S. Sanderson (GB), 10.80sec; 66. 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THE TIMES MONDAY JUNE 6 1983
RACING: CLEAR-CUT CLASSIC VICTORIES AT EPSOM AND CHANTILLY

From Don Cameron,
Christchurch

New Zealand 16
British Lions 2

The grizzled old lion of British rugby roared mightily, but still failed to make the decisive bite as the All Blacks stole away the first international 16-12 on a soft and slow-moving pitch.

Melville: answered SOS

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Dick Herno, his staff at West Ilsley, and Willie Carson were compensated in full for the disappointment they must have felt when Gorytus did not run in the Derby when Sun Princess ran clear away with the Oaks at Epsom on Saturday.

This was a supremely professional triumph for all those "she has much more speed than the other two, and she stays as well as they did".

Sun Princess is the first maiden to win a classic of any description since Asmena won the Oaks in 1950. Better still, by putting 12 lengths daylight between herself and her nearest pursuer in the straight, a

Plumb dep

Melville's lunch date

Nigel Melville will arrive in Greyhound, New Zealand tomorrow luncheon as replacement for Terry Holmes, who sustained severe leg damage in the British Lions' first international on Saturday.

While Melville begins his preparation for the Lions match against West Coast on Wednesday, Holmes, the current touring party's second operation on his knee, after undergoing surgery on Saturday, Holmes was also injured exactly three years ago during the Lions tour of South Africa, which prevented him from gaining his first cap. He had to wait until Saturday's defeat at Christchurch to receive that honour.

Melville, aged 22, has played for England at schools, colts, Under 23 and B team level. His arrival in New Zealand will bring England's share of the Lions touring party to one which is more than half of the other home countries. The Wasps scrum-half has recently returned from touring Romania with the England Under 23 squad.

Just how good, I asked Carson on Saturday, bearing in mind the fact that he had won the Oaks twice before for Fern O'Dunfermline and Birnie. Pausing a while to ponder the question, Carson replied that he thought that Sun Princess would be the best of the three, because she was punting over meadows of his horse and his owners first, before the occasion. This was a professional decision and he was to be admired for it, not criticised, just as he is to be applauded for the way that he and his staff have, in Carson's own words, transformed Sun Princess from a potential runaway into a potential world beater.

Just how good, I asked Carson on Saturday, bearing in mind the fact that he had won the Oaks twice before for Fern O'Dunfermline and Birnie. Pausing a while to ponder the question, Carson replied that he thought that Sun Princess would be the best of the three, because

Troy who carried their colours so triumphantly five years ago, they had more to lose than anyone with their horses doing such tragic circumstances last month. Nothing can compensate them fully for Troy's premature death, but Sun Princess's victory was a nice tonic for them.

Apparently, Sun Princess has a nice two-year-old half-sister to Tony in training with Ian Balding, whose value must have increased tremendously overnight. By English Prince, a Peningo horse who won the Irish Derby, but subsequently exported too hastily from Ireland to Japan, out of a mare whose sire was the French Derby, Sun

Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot.

Although Dahlia won the two in 1973, the odds must be against Sun Princess contesting both races as they are only a week apart. It would not surprise me to see her go for the Irish Oaks and then be trained for the St Leger, thus following in Danvershall's footsteps.

The speed to which Carson constantly referred to me as apparent when Sun Princess passed three-quarters of the field in a dramatic burst riding down Tattenham Hill on the outside. The move was prompted by some jostling at the top of the hill. "To hell with this, I'm getting out of here," Carson said

reason for his filly's inept performance.

Seeing Head in trouble, Carson, who was just behind, immediately took evasive action, and eased to the outside. Giving Sun Princess a little rein, they passed horse after horse down Tattenham Hill and suddenly found themselves more or less in front as they straightened for home.

From then on, it was a procession with Sun Princess drawing further and further ahead. "She must be bloody good," a colleague remarked in the aftermath - "she is bloody good." Bruce Hobbs retorted as he reflected somewhat ruefully the crashing defeat that Sun

could hold Epsom from Wednesday to Friday, with the Oaks on Friday, and then perhaps, stage a casual day at Kempton on the Saturday. From my soundings the move would be welcome.

EARLIER IN THE DAY, Nophe had shown blinding speed on her racecourse debut to win the Acorn Stakes. She must be a live hope for the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Finally, my parting comment on this the latest classic meeting at Epsom must be that the feelings is running high that Epsom, with its prize money geared to its present level, is unable to sustain interest over four days. The feeling has spread throughout the whole racing community that with the

Caerleon comfortably holds L'Emigrant McHargue makes ground

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Lingfield Park

[illegible][illegible]

128	0020	SAVONITA (R) Russell & Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	629	00-4040	WAR WARR (Eagle) Locking & Ingram 9-11	1	20
129	0021	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	630	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	21
130	0022	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	631	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	22
131	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	632	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	23
132	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	633	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	24
133	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	634	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	25
134	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	635	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	26
135	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	636	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	27
136	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	637	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	28
137	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	638	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	29
138	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	639	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	30
139	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	640	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	31
140	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	641	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	32
141	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	642	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	33
142	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	643	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	34
143	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	644	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	35
144	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	645	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	36
145	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	646	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	37
146	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	647	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	38
147	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	648	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	39
148	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	649	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	40
149	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	650	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	41
150	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	651	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	42
151	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	652	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	43
152	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	653	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	44
153	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	654	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	45
154	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	655	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	46
155	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	656	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	47
156	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	657	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	48
157	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	658	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	49
158	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	659	00-4040	BARBARA ANN (K) Mackintosh & A Turner 8-11	1	50
159	00-4040	WINTER SONG (R) S. J. Harwood 9-7	1	Starnley	660</				

which finished in Blackpool on Saturday, Matt Eaton confirmed the growing structure of American cycling in the world arena. On the other hand, his designers regret that he was not able to compete in the 1000m time trial, but he was able to finish 16th.

2.30 UTAH STAKES (Div II selling: £1.492-1m 2p (12)

201	2009-00	DUNE OF DOLLIE (Div II Selling) D Bownard 4-6-5	B Bownard	1	5
202	101000	FOUR FOLDERS (Mrs H Smith) H O'Neill 4-4-2	H O'Neill	1	5

14.15 Rude Hake, 7-12 Vital, 6 The House Builder, 13-2 Pip, 8 Master Career, Tour De France.

14.45 Rude Hake, 7-12 Vital, 6 The House Builder, 13-2 Pip, 8 Master Career, Tour De France.

2.45 HICKLING HANDICAP (Selling: £339.7p (18)

1	0005-00	TENDER VENTURE (Mrs D) (D Lark) O Hunter 4-9-12	J Lowe	3	20
2	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
3	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
4	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
5	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
6	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
7	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
8	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
9	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
10	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
11	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
12	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
13	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
14	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
15	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
16	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
17	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10
18	1012-02	SHANLARE TROPHY (C) (Monarchs Products) 4-9-8	E Hyde	2	10

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Here, the crowd - one of the largest to watch the race for many years - saw Eaton pedal up the one in four hill with great assurance, always

FINAL STAGE (Rushed to Blackpool 55 laps: 1. P. Gaudin (CHI), 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 6

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<p>on the day in Kentucky.</p> <p>The five leaders of these team interests contest that the whole field regrouped by Burley, and remained together until the drive</p> <p>Americas: 9, Czechoslovakia, 10, United States 11, Ireland, All other three.</p> <p>OVERALL: 1, M. Easton (USA) 42hr 22min; 2, S. Bryant (USA) 42:22.3; 3, M. Elliott 42:23.4; 4, J. W. Smith 42:23.5; 5, M. Elliott 42:23.6; 6, J. W. Smith 42:23.7; 7, M. Elliott 42:23.8; 8, J. W. Smith 42:23.9; 9, M. Elliott 42:24.0; 10, J. W. Smith 42:24.1; 11, M. Elliott 42:24.2; 12, J. W. Smith 42:24.3; 13, M. Elliott 42:24.4; 14, J. W. Smith 42:24.5; 15, M. Elliott 42:24.6; 16, J. W. Smith 42:24.7; 17, M. Elliott 42:24.8; 18, J. W. Smith 42:24.9; 19, M. Elliott 42:25.0; 20, J. W. Smith 42:25.1; 21, M. Elliott 42:25.2; 22, J. W. Smith 42:25.3; 23, M. Elliott 42:25.4; 24, J. W. Smith 42:25.5; 25, M. Elliott 42:25.6; 26, J. W. Smith 42:25.7; 27, M. Elliott 42:25.8; 28, J. W. Smith 42:25.9; 29, M. Elliott 42:26.0; 30, J. W. Smith 42:26.1; 31, M. Elliott 42:26.2; 32, J. W. Smith 42:26.3; 33, M. Elliott 42:26.4; 34, J. W. Smith 42:26.5; 35, M. Elliott 42:26.6; 36, J. W. Smith 42:26.7; 37, M. Elliott 42:26.8; 38, J. W. Smith 42:26.9; 39, M. Elliott 42:27.0; 40, J. W. Smith 42:27.1; 41, M. Elliott 42:27.2; 42, J. W. Smith 42:27.3; 43, M. Elliott 42:27.4; 44, J. W. Smith 42:27.5; 45, M. Elliott 42:27.6; 46, J. W. Smith 42:27.7; 47, M. Elliott 42:27.8; 48, J. W. Smith 42:27.9; 49, M. Elliott 42:28.0; 50, J. W. Smith 42:28.1; 51, M. Elliott 42:28.2; 52, J. W. Smith 42:28.3; 53, M. Elliott 42:28.4; 54, J. W. Smith 42:28.5; 55, M. Elliott 42:28.6; 56, J. W. Smith 42:28.7; 57, M. Elliott 42:28.8; 58, J. W. Smith 42:28.9; 59, M. Elliott 42:29.0; 60, J. W. Smith 42:29.1; 61, M. Elliott 42:29.2; 62, J. W. Smith 42:29.3; 63, M. Elliott 42:29.4; 64, J. W. Smith 42:29.5; 65, M. Elliott 42:29.6; 66, J. W. Smith 42:29.7; 67, M. Elliott 42:29.8; 68, J. W. Smith 42:29.9; 69, M. Elliott 42:30.0; 70, J. W. Smith 42:30.1; 71, M. Elliott 42:30.2; 72, J. W. Smith 42:30.3; 73, M. Elliott 42:30.4; 74, J. W. Smith 42:30.5; 75, M. Elliott 42:30.6; 76, J. W. Smith 42:30.7; 77, M. Elliott 42:30.8; 78, J. W. Smith 42:30.9; 79, M. Elliott 42:31.0; 80, J. W. Smith 42:31.1; 81, M. Elliott 42:31.2; 82, J. W. Smith 42:31.3; 83, M. Elliott 42:31.4; 84, J. W. Smith 42:31.5; 85, M. Elliott 42:31.6; 86, J. W. Smith 42:31.7; 87, M. Elliott 42:31.8; 88, J. W. Smith 42:31.9; 89, M. Elliott 42:32.0; 90, J. W. Smith 42:32.1; 91, M. Elliott 42:32.2; 92, J. W. Smith 42:32.3; 93, M. Elliott 42:32.4; 94, J. W. Smith 42:32.5; 95, M. Elliott 42:32.6; 96, J. W. Smith 42:32.7; 97, M. Elliott 42:32.8; 98, J. W. Smith 42:32.9; 99, M. Elliott 42:33.0; 100, J. W. Smith 42:33.1; 101, M. Elliott 42:33.2; 102, J. W. Smith 42:33.3; 103, M. Elliott 42:33.4; 104, J. W. Smith 42:33.5; 105, M. Elliott 42:33.6; 106, J. W. Smith 42:33.7; 107, M. Elliott 42:33.8; 108, J. W. Smith 42:33.9; 109, M. Elliott 42:34.0; 110, J. W. Smith 42:34.1; 111, M. Elliott 42:34.2; 112, J. W. Smith 42:34.3; 113, M. Elliott 42:34.4; 114, J. W. Smith 42:34.5; 115, M. Elliott 42:34.6; 116, J. W. Smith 42:34.7; 117, M. Elliott 42:34.8; 118, J. W. Smith 42:34.9; 119, M. Elliott 42:35.0; 120, J. W. Smith 42:35.1; 121, M. Elliott 42:35.2; 122, J. W. Smith 42:35.3; 123, M. Elliott 42:35.4; 124, J. W. Smith 42:35.5; 125, M. Elliott 42:35.6; 126, J. W. Smith 42:35.7; 127, M. Elliott 42:35.8; 128, J. W. Smith 42:35.9; 129, M. Elliott 42:36.0; 130, J. W. Smith 42:36.1; 131, M. Elliott 42:36.2; 132, J. W. Smith 42:36.3; 133, M. Elliott 42:36.4; 134, J. W. Smith 42:36.5; 135, M. Elliott 42:36.6; 136, J. W. Smith 42:36.7; 137, M. Elliott 42:36.8; 138, J. W. Smith 42:36.9; 139, M. Elliott 42:37.0; 140, J. W. Smith 42:37.1; 141, M. Elliott 42:37.2; 142, J. W. Smith 42:37.3; 143, M. Elliott 42:37.4; 144, J. W. Smith 42:37.5; 145, M. Elliott 42:37.6; 146, J. W. Smith 42:37.7; 147, M. Elliott 42:37.8; 148, J. W. Smith 42:37.9; 149, M. Elliott 42:38.0; 150, J. W. Smith 42:38.1; 151, M. Elliott 42:38.2; 152, J. W. Smith 42:38.3; 153, M. Elliott 42:38.4; 154, J. W. Smith 42:38.5; 155, M. Elliott 42:38.6; 156, J. W. Smith 42:38.7; 157, M. Elliott 42:38.8; 158, J. W. Smith 42:38.9; 159, M. Elliott 42:39.0; 160, J. W. Smith 42:39.1; 161, M. Elliott 42:39.2; 162, J. W. Smith 42:39.3; 163, M. Elliott 42:39.4; 164, J. W. Smith 42:39.5; 165, M. Elliott 42:39.6; 166, J. W. Smith 42:39.7; 167, M. Elliott 42:39.8; 168, J. W. Smith 42:39.9; 169, M. Elliott 42:40.0; 170, J. W. Smith 42:40.1; 171, M. Elliott 42:40.2; 172, J. W. Smith 42:40.3; 173, M. Elliott 42:40.4; 174, J. W. Smith 42:40.5; 175, M. Elliott 42:40.6; 176, J. W. Smith 42:40.7; 177, M. Elliott 42:40.8; 178, J. W. Smith 42:40.9; 179, M. Elliott 42:41.0; 180, J. W. Smith 42:41.1; 181, M. Elliott 42:41.2; 182, J. W. Smith 42:41.3; 183, M. Elliott 42:41.4; 184, J. W. Smith 42:41.5; 185, M. Elliott 42:41.6; 186, J. W. Smith 42:41.7; 187, M. Elliott 42:41.8; 188, J. W. Smith 42:41.9; 189, M. Elliott 42:42.0; 190, J. W. Smith 42:42.1; 191, M. Elliott 42:42.2; 192, J. W. Smith 42:42.3; 193, M. Elliott 42:42.4; 194, J. W. Smith 42:42.5; 195, M. Elliott 42:42.6; 196, J. W. Smith 42:42.7; 197, M. Elliott 42:42.8; 198, J. W. Smith 42:42.9; 199, M. Elliott 42:43.0; 200, J. W. Smith 42:43.1; 201, M. Elliott 42:43.2; 202, J. W. Smith 42:43.3; 203, M. Elliott 42:43.4; 204, J. W. Smith 42:43.5; 205, M. Elliott 42:43.6; 206, J. W. Smith 42:43.7; 207, M. Elliott 42:43.8; 208, J. W. Smith 42:43.9; 209, M. Elliott 42:44.0; 210, J. W. Smith 42:44.1; 211, M. Elliott 42:44.2; 212, J. W. Smith 42:44.3; 213, M. Elliott 42:44.4; 214, J. W. Smith 42:44.5; 215, M. Elliott 42:44.6; 216, J. W. Smith 42:44.7; 217, M. Elliott 42:44.8; 218, J. W. Smith 42:44.9; 219, M. Elliott 42:45.0; 220, J. W. Smith 42:45.1; 221, M. Elliott 42:45.2; 222, J. W. Smith 42:45.3; 223, M. Elliott 42:45.4; 224, J. W. Smith 42:45.5; 225, M. Elliott 42:45.6; 226, J. W. Smith 42:45.7; 227, M. Elliott 42:45.8; </p>

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second stage win of the race.
 Malcolm Elliott, the winner of a record number of six stages, was again faster than the rest to take

second place. His third place overall was the best by a British steeplechase for five years. With better guidance and motivation, Elliott could win a future Milk Race. This year, a winner

Charles, 12 Baron Stakes, 15 others.

4.15 **OMAHA STAKES** (3-y-o maidens; 3,515; 7 1/4 140-yd) (26)
 601 000-00 AVISFORD (Mrs L Davies) J Dwyer 0-0 1 Taylor 17
 4.00 0000-0 DANCERS EMULATION (M L Jones) M J Mason 0-0 1 Boyd 6

Change. 4.15 Laurette 4.45 Mandown Lad.
 By Our Newmarket Correspondent
 2.15 Tudor Enterprise. 2.45 Irene's Pride. 3.15 Claudius Crozet. 3.45 Chevelev Star. 4.15 Sable Royal. 4.45 Spring Pastures.

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Zico in the balance

Results

Stratford

2.45: 1. Gambling Prince (3-1); 2. Lost for Words (9-1); 3. Saucy Dancer (50-1); 13. ran. Senchick (P/P) 8-4 fav. NRS: Run to M; Great Red.

Epsom

1.45: 1. Neagle (5-2); 2. My Love (11-1); 3. Topsy Turvy (10-11) fav. NRS: Classical.

Stratford

2.45: 1. Gambling Prince (3-1); 2. Lost for Words (9-1); 3. Saucy Dancer (50-1); 13. ran. Senchick (P/P) 8-4 fav. NRS: Run to M; Great Red.

Epsom

1.45: 1. Neagle (5-2); 2. My Love (11-1); 3. Topsy Turvy (10-11) fav. NRS: Classical.

<p>Brazilian football champions Flamengo expect to decide today whether to accept a \$4 million offer for their World Cup star, Zico, from the Japanese.</p> <p>BASEKATBALL Italy won the first of two games against the United States.</p>	<p>financially secure. He said, "I stopped playing football, I couldn't dip up my standard of living."</p> <p>BASEKATBALL Italy won the first of two games against the United States.</p>	<p>Market Rasen</p> <p>5.50 1. Luckey River Mares (7-2); 2. Maidmoor (10-1); 3. Maidmoor (10-1); 4. Maidmoor (10-1); 5. Maidmoor (10-1); 6. Maidmoor (10-1); 7. Maidmoor (10-1); 8. Maidmoor (10-1); 9. Maidmoor (10-1); 10. Maidmoor (10-1).</p>	<p>3.15 1. Spalden Web (7-4 fav); 2. Hacheje (5-1); 3. Fomel (20-1); 17. Mrs. NRS: Fort Just for Gurs, Silent Fire.</p> <p>3.45 1. Strachan (15-1); 2. Lucky Mares (10-1); 3. Maidmoor (10-1); 4. Maidmoor (10-1); 5. Maidmoor (10-1); 6. Maidmoor (10-1); 7. Maidmoor (10-1); 8. Maidmoor (10-1); 9. Maidmoor (10-1); 10. Maidmoor (10-1).</p>	<p>James, Jr. C. Mrs. Wedding. A. C. Garmil, Mr. Final Plaration.</p>	<p>4.45 SWANNINGTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,035: 6f) (17)</p> <p>12 MAIDMOOR LAD (P. J. Doural) K. Baskery 8-2 4 01 SPRING PASTURES (P. J. Doural) K. Baskery 8-2 5 123 TACHED C TASTORY (P. J. Doural) K. Baskery 8-2 123 TACHED C TASTORY (P. J. Doural) K. Baskery 8-2</p>
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Full information about the appointment (with an application form) may be obtained from the Administrative Secretary, RNID, 105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH.

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Party HQ: your starter for No. 10?

Marjorie Harris maps out a plan of attack in the fight for jobs

There is one group of political futurists whose careers will be unaffected by the election results. Win or lose, the work of the political parties' administrators and researchers will go on. Conservatives, Labour and the Alliance between them have about 1000 staff to provide the professional backbone for a largely amateur party. Work within the party organization has provided vital pre-Parliamentary experience for a number of Cabinet Ministers. On the Labour side, both Peter Shore and Denis Healey spent time heading sections of the headquarters research department, while the last Parliament included a small army of ex-Central Conservative MPs.

As a way into a political career, therefore, a job with the Party can be an excellent starter. But calculating careers need to be circumspect about their allegiance. The Conservative Party employs most and has by far the greatest range of opportunities but it works in mysterious ways. Labour is more open, but more modest in scale. The Liberals and the Social Democrats, apart from admitting that their staff was tiny, none of their spokesmen had any idea who their full-timers were, or what they did.

The size of the Conservative Party agency network is justly famous for its impressive proportions. About two-thirds of the country is covered, compared with a mere 70 constituencies which have Labour Party agents. For the eager whizz-kid, oiling the party machinery out in the sticks may not be the best way to political stardom. Instead it is London, and the intellectual hothouse of the research departments which probably provide the best environment for nurturing talent.

The two main parties agree that the ideal candidate for a research job is university-educated, and aged under 30. But that is as far as their agreement goes. Monica Foot based at Labour's unimpressive and politically remote base in Walworth Road said: "We normally get over 300 applicants for every vacancy and of those about 100 are good, suitable candidates. A lot of our people nowadays have done academic research. We also like to see active party membership, student union involvement and maybe experience as a local councillor or as a trades unionist".

Keenness, however, is not necessarily a virtue where the Conservatives are concerned, although hard work and the ability to write well are essential. "I suppose our recruits tend to be Conservative supporters but it's not a particular requirement", I was

told. Previous experience within the party has almost taboo. But reality belies the apparent languor of the admission that "We've only ever advertised once. That was for an economist in *The Economist*. We only got three applicants and it was a complete disaster. In fact the Conservatives have a small team of talent spotters, including Lord Beloff, out scouring for promising offspring of the Establishment. Names of likely candidates mostly young men from the City, are discreetly passed on. A few, like John Whittingdale, head of the political section, come straight from the university. It is unashamedly the Old Boy net.

However valuable and interesting the work in the party headquarters may be it is usually only a stepping stone to other things. Aside from the truly committed *apparatchiks* who go on to the House of Commons or get jobs as special advisers to Secretaries of State most proceed into other kinds of research, often in the media. As both parties confessed, having such a nursery for future opinion-formers is very useful. "You know it can be valuable occasionally to phone up an ex-colleague on a newspaper and put him right about things - and of course it is terrific for them having built up such a lot of contacts." Whatever their other differences, on the merits of political research the two parties spoke with one voice.

First give yourself a job

As the election draws near Edward Fennel looks at the people who work the party machine

essential. List sources of jobs as well as the careers officer, friends and relatives may have suggestions; look at small as well as large advertisements in the press and at cards in newspapers; commercial employment agencies are especially good for office work; factory noticeboards are another source. Be ready to take any work, odd jobs, temporary or even voluntary work. No experience is ever wasted and you will be more attractive to potential employers if you can show what you have done by your own efforts.

Having noted possible openings, submit applications. Pull out all the stops at once. It is useless writing one letter at a time, waiting for a reply, being turned down and starting again from scratch. Keep records. List vacancies, the dates you asked for details, when your application was sent in and a reply received. Draw up a *curriculum vitae*. This saves you time when filling in employers' forms.

One tip which will help you to send in a tidy application is to photocopy the firm's form, complete that copy and then transfer your details to the original. The purpose of your letter, which must be tailored to each vacancy, is to achieve an interview. If you are offered one you have done well. Again, preparation will enable you to make the most of this opportunity. Find out all you can about the organization. Think up questions the interviewer may ask and decide how you would answer. You are likely to be asked if you have any yourself to jot some down beforehand. Your appearance and manner plus your qualifications will assist the interviewer to decide whether you are the person for the job so take care and above all arrive in good time.

If you have no luck, this is not necessarily your fault. Remember that you are competing with others. Keep up your morale by realizing that employers do not interview more candidates than they must and at least you were thought worth seeing. Meantime, you have had some practice which you can turn to good account next time.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Celebrity AM**. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; horoscopes between 8.00 and 8.15.

9.05 **Election Call**. Sir Robin Day in the studio with Mr Michael Cook evaluating listeners' and viewers' questions. The number to ring: 1-1589 4411. The lines are open from 8.00am (with Radio 4)

10.00 **You and Me**. For four and five-year-olds. The story is The Gingerbread Man (7.10.18 For Schools, **Colleges**, Words and Pictures 2.18 The Global Village 2.40 Plants in Action. The last of the present series about science in gardening (7.30.35 Bonanza, Ben Cartwright faces a dilemma when he has to ask the assistance of a man he detests (7.35.38 Regional news (7.38.40 Scotland).

1.45 **Chigley**. A See-Saw programme for the very young (7.20.1 For Schools, **Colleges**, Words and Pictures 2.18 The Global Village 2.40 Plants in Action. The last of the present series about science in gardening (7.30.35 Bonanza, Ben Cartwright faces a dilemma when he has to ask the assistance of a man he detests (7.35.38 Regional news (7.38.40 Scotland).

3.55 **Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 **Space Sentinels**. Animated science fiction adventures (7.4.40 The Littlest Hobbs. Adventures of a German shepherd dog 5.05 **John Cooper's Newsround**. 5.10 **Blue Peter** examines the early episodes of the television series, Blake's Seven.

5.40 **News with John Humphrys** and **Campaign Report** from David Dimbleby.

9.50 **Film: Mr. Bates (1979)** starring Dean Martin and Eugene Roche. Drama about a black militant leader framed for a double murder. Martin plays his crusading lawyer striving to defend his client against all odds. The first showing on British television of this Paul Bogart directed film.

1.23 **News headlines**.

1.25 **Film 83** introduced by Iain Johnston. The last programme in the series includes reviews of Return of the Jedi and The Hunger and previews of the summer's attractions such as Superman III and Psycho II.

1.55 **Weather**.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 sport at 6.45 and 7.45. At 8.50; Martin Watford reports the morning papers at 8.55; Robert Kee's election special with Denis Healey at 7.30; pop video at 7.55; comedy at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.35; a guest reminder; the Profumo affair 8.45; and keep fit with Mad Lizzie at 9.15. **Closetown** at 9.25. The guest is Dicks Henderson.

TV/LONDON

9.30 **For Schools: Canoe building** by North American Indians. 9.47 **Micro-electronic technology in the home**. 10.04 **How the media covers the young**. 10.31 **Telling a Tale**. 10.48 **Religious Education**. 11.08 **Simple arithmetic**. 11.22 **Looking at corners**. 11.39 **Parenthood**.

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McElwain with S for Seal, 12.10 Let's Pretend (7.12.30 A Better Bed. The last programme in the series and Janet Street-Porter is Tom Coyne's guest.

1.00 **News with Leonard Parlin**. 1.30 **Thames News**. 1.30 **City** followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.55 **See Hear** Election Special. Facts and figures on the election (shown yesterday) 1.30 **Closetown**.

2.00 **Film: The Silence** (1963) starring Dean Martin and Julie Adams. Martin plays Matt Helm, a sort of poor man's James Bond, brought out of retirement to save the western world from the threat of nuclear war. Directed by Robert Wise.

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Cartoon Time**. 4.20 **The New Fantastic Four** in an animated adventure entitled The Merciless Menace. 4.45 **Play: The Realistic Game** by Leon Garfield. A schoolboy pranks goes badly wrong when an unearthly figure appears in the graveyard. 5.15 **Diffrent**.

5.45 **News 8.00** **Thames News**. 6.25 **Help**.

6.35 **Crossroads**. Adam Chance is in a bit of a fix but survives, thanks to some help from an unexpected quarter.

7.00 **Village Earth: A Quiet Revolution**. A documentary about the ladies of the Union Women's Union who dispense advice to those of their kind who live in the traditionally male-dominated society of southern Tunisia.

7.30 **Coronation Street**. Mavis Riley is taken by Victor Pendleton to his country cottage.

8.00 **World in Action Special: The** 1982-83. Gae MacDonald is the chairwoman of the selected cross-section of the population comes face to face with the party leaders to question them on their party's policies.

9.00 **Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party.

9.10 **Quincy: The Investigative** series enters the world of drug-taking in sport when a young gymnast is killed by a fall.

10.10 **News**.

10.45 **Occupy: The Royal** Premiere. Chris Kelly and John Chalmers are at the Odeon, Leicester Square, to talk to the celebrities at the premiere of the latest James Bond film, attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

11.30 **Film: City of the Dead** (1960) starring Christopher Lee. An occult horror movie set in the present day about witchcraft in New England. Directed by John Huxley.

12.55 **Cloze with the Rev Peter Lewis**.



Lee Remick. Channel 4, 10.10pm

BBC 2

6.30 **Open University: Sociology**. **Castes and Class**. 6.55 **Maths**. **Catastrophe Theory**. 7.20 **Discovering Chemistry**. 7.45 **King Frederick and Voltaire**. 8.10 **Closetown**.

10.15 **Play School**. For the under 5s, presented by Sarah Long and Andrew Secombe. The story is Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor, by Maureen Roffey. 10.40 **Closetown**.

5.10 **Bedford: A Pioneering** College. An Open University production examining the range of courses available to students at the Bedford College of Higher Education.

5.40 **Topper**. Vintage American comedy series about a pair of ghosts who come to haunt their former earthly home in the company of a dispossessed dog. Starring Lou G. Carroll. 5.55 **Three Men in a Boat**. A new animated story based on an old Chinese saw (postponed from May 18).

6.25 **1 Can Jump Puddles**. Episode 6 of the series based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall. A nine-year-old orphan, Alan, sets off for a few job interviews and a manuscript for the Bulletin. But the harsh realities of life in Melbourne prove to be depressing.

7.15 **Election Broadcast** in behalf of the Labour Party.

7.25 **News summary** with subtitles.

7.30 **Wildlife on Two: Whale of a Tangle**. David Attenborough on the game birds of Newfoundland about the Newfoundland whaling methods that have developed to protect their fishing trade from Humpback Whales moving inshore in search of food. In 1979 30 whales died in net entanglements and 300,000 lb of fishing equipment was destroyed (7.30.35 **Wildlife on Two: Whale of a Tangle**. David Attenborough on the game birds of Newfoundland about the Newfoundland whaling methods that have developed to protect their fishing trade from Humpback Whales moving inshore in search of food. In 1979 30 whales died in net entanglements and 300,000 lb of fishing equipment was destroyed (7.30.35

8.30 **Peasants**. An anniversary concert from the Royal Albert Hall, London, celebrating Petrus Clark's 40 years in show business.

9.25 **Spotlight**. The last in the series features old Goon, Spike Milligan, who recalls his career in show business.

10.10 **Private Lives**. Presented by Martin Amis. Her guests are Yvonne and Maurice. A French duo who reveal the sights, sounds and smells that have a special meaning for them. Their musical memories are jogged by Peter Sculthorpe.

10.45 **Newnight**. Linda Alexander and Joan Bakewell have the non-election news while John Tuse, Peter Snow and Donald Macdonald report from the day after the election. Vincent Hanna analyses the Newnight 100. End at 11.50

11.50 **Closetown**.

CHOICE

Robert Duval is superb as General Eisenhower in the three-part **BBC** Channel 4 10.10pm beginning tonight. The film, cleverly mixing archive material with the acting, begins with the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. Eisenhower, a one-star General is given a desk job by five-star General Marshall (Dana Andrews) but quickly finds himself posted to London where he has an

● First performed at the Royal Albert Hall in 1904, **THE SEA ANCHOR** (Radio 4 8.55pm) has been adapted for radio by the author and stars Jonathan Pryce and Michael Angelis as Les and Andy, two of a group of five friends who take a week-end's jaunt to Dublin from their native Liverpool. Four of them take the ferry while the fifth decides to sail across the Irish Sea in his

honest indisposition to the General. Ian Richardson gives his usual bravura performance as Montgomery with Wensley Pithey a creditable Winston Churchill. A riveting film when there is some action but the few sentimental scenes are somewhat of an embarrassment.

● There is a welcome repeat this evening of Francis and James' examination of the life and work of Eric Gill. Gill Shaps is the voice of Gill in **TO HELL WITH CULTURE** (Radio 3 7.00pm) and with a little help from, among others, Sir John Rothwell and Gill's biographer, Malcolm Yorke, Watson brings to life the extraordinary stone carver, engraver and typographer.

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Radio 4

8.06 **News briefing**. 8.10 **Farming week**. 8.25 **Shipping Forecast**. 8.30 **Today**, including 8.45 **Prayer for the Day**. 8.55 **Weather**. 9.00 **News**. 9.15 **Today**. 9.30 **Today**. 9.45 **Thought for the Day**. 9.50 **The Week on 4**. 10.00 **Party Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party. 10.05 **Weather**. 10.10 **News**. 10.15 **Today**. 10.30 **Morning Show**. 10.45 **Today**. 11.00 **News**. 11.05 **Down Your Way**. 11.10 **Today**. 11.15 **Down Your Way**. 11.20 **Today**. 11.25 **Down Your Way**. 11.30 **Today**. 11.35 **Down Your Way**. 11.40 **Today**. 11.45 **Down Your Way**. 11.50 **Today**. 11.55 **Down Your Way**. 12.00 **Today**. 12.05 **Down Your Way**. 12.10 **Today**. 12.15 **Down Your Way**. 12.20 **Today**. 12.25 **Down Your Way**. 12.30 **Today**. 12.35 **Down Your Way**. 12.40 **Today**. 12.45 **Down Your Way**. 12.50 **Today**. 12.55 **Down Your Way**. 1.00 **Today**. 1.05 **Down Your Way**. 1.10 **Today**. 1.15 **Down Your Way**. 1.20 **Today**. 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David Steel: Soaring high towards polling day

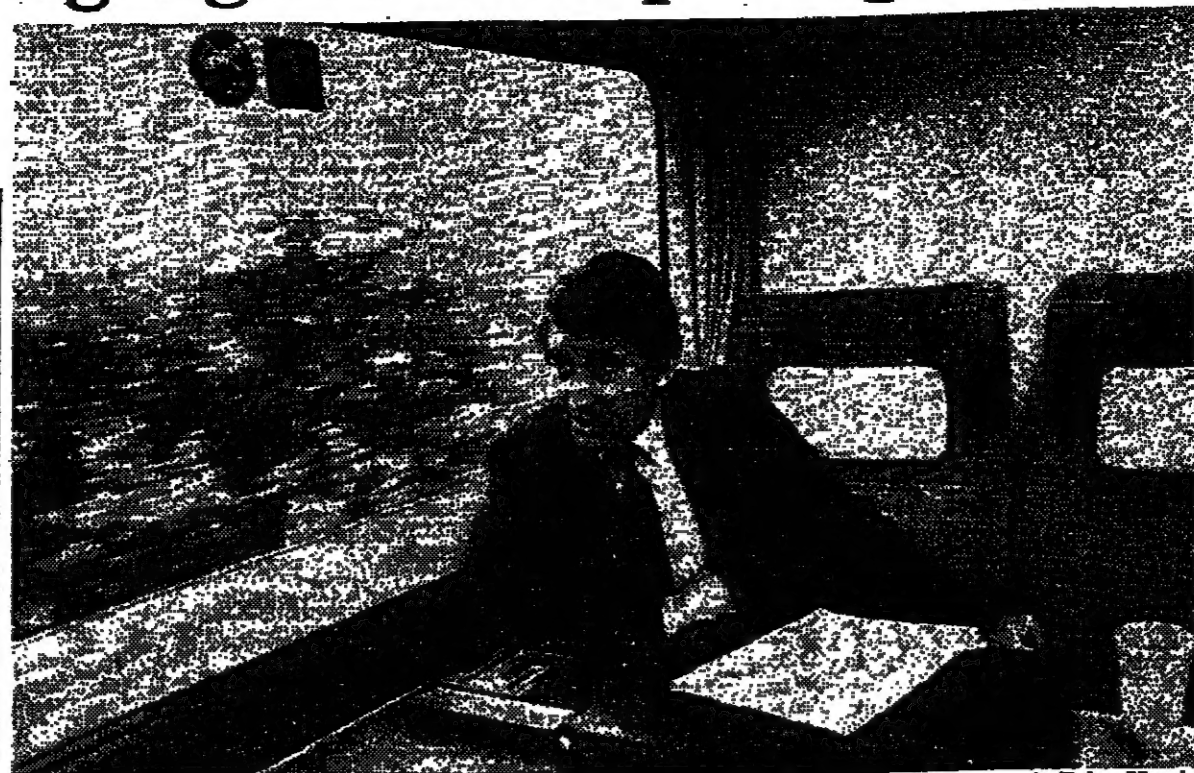
Julian Haviland, Political Editor, talks to David Steel of the Liberals in the first of a series of interviews with the four party leaders

How much sleep do you get? Not enough, is the short answer. It varies - never more than six hours and usually nearer five. This to me is a great deprivation. I'm hopeless in the early morning and I find these early morning press conferences a tremendous strain. How do you get the newspapers read? I don't - not first thing in the morning. Somebody else reads them for me - John Pardoe and Paul Tyler, who draw to my attention anything of significance. What mileage are you doing? About 5,000 miles on the road as well as the air travel. Are you trying to cover the whole country or do you concentrate on areas of potential Alliance strength? By a process of zig-zagging we have, in fact, covered the whole country, and I had a hunch the election was going to be on June 9 and the weekend before it was announced I shot off to Orkney and Shetland, which I could not possibly have done during the campaign itself. Is it important that your constituents should not think you take them for granted? They don't think that, partly because I pride myself on being a very assiduous constituency MP between elections so they forgive my absences during elections, but my life has been made slightly easier because the size of my constituency had been reduced and there are fewer places to visit. Has the fact that it is a joint campaign with the SDP reduced the load or added to the complications? It has added to the complications, but one of the pleasant surprises of the campaign has been how few the complications are. I thought at the beginning that it was going to be a nightmare because every decision I took would have to be referred to the gang of four; but the joint headquarters operation has worked like a dream, and there has been no strain or tension in the Alliance campaign at all. As a result I have been able to add more commitments to my daily programme, including more SDP seats. If, after polling day, the Liberal Party has a dozen or more MPs and the SDP only one or two - if the SDP fails, will you much care? You are talking as though this was last week. I don't really think this is a possibility. Had we stuck at

the levels of support we were at the beginning of the campaign we would have to face that nightmare; but I think now that the level of support we are getting - and I must assume that it goes on rising towards polling day, is going to be sufficient to ensure that the SDP is there in appreciable numbers. Are you not just talking up support, because your potential voters need to be persuaded that you are on your way? But I have been quite accurate in my predictions so far. I have said all the way through the campaign, do not expect any movement until half way through. That was right. The movement came half way through and it is now rising steeply. Where I was wrong is that I did not expect Labour support to collapse so quickly. Most of the SDP MPs have taken their political lives in their hands by forming their new party, whereas the Liberals are fighting most of the most winnable seats. Has there not been an inequality of risk between the two parties? It's very difficult to say. If we got the traditional Liberal seat, the answer would be "yes" because the SDP would have great difficulty in having enough members to survive. But we are not now contemplating failure and if there is a more substantial swing from Labour than we anticipated at the start of the campaign, the SDP could be the main beneficiaries because they have taken on more of the seats where the Labour vote has to be diverted.

Growing doubts in the Tory camp about unemployment and the leadership style

If they were reduced to a rump would you expect them to join the Liberal Party? We have no commitment on this whatever. We have always said this is an alliance for this election. We are going to work together in the next Parliament whatever happens. Precisely how depends on the outcome and we have three options. We can either keep this Alliance as two separate parties working together or particularly if we could get electoral reform we shall be able to go our separate ways entirely as parties do on much of the Continent and fight against each other, but still be prepared to work together in



Photograph: Brian Harris

Parliament, or we could go the other way - and the two parties will have to reflect on this in a mature way - and we could decide we ought to take the route towards a merger. If David Owen emerges as the strongest figure in the SDP, could you see him wanting to come in under your leadership in a joint party? You would have to ask him that. How are you getting on with him? David has always had a slightly more prickly relationship with me than the other members of the gang of four. He is that sort of person. He is also your sort of age, and a rival in that sense? Well, I don't think it stems from any rivalry. I don't think there is any antagonism between us on those grounds. We had a genuine difference of view about how the two parties should develop.

I have always been quite open about it. I thought the two parties should move very closely together and campaign closely together, whereas he felt from the beginning that I was in danger of suffocating the SDP. Now that is a perfectly straightforward view and he maintained it very firmly during the time that he was parliamentary leader of the SDP. The truth is that we got on extremely well together. What do you think will turn out to have been the decisive issues? On policy there are two issues. First of all, the doubts about the government's rightness in pursu-

ing with vigour the policy of unemployment as a means to salvation. I think there are growing doubts inside the Conservative camp itself about the style and the nature of society that the present Tory leadership speaks to, and I think that is going to bring a lot of one-nation Conservative voters to us towards the end, especially now that the fear of the return of a Labour government is removed. The second issue is the one which brought the Alliance about - reshaping politics. We have been greatly assisted by the divisions in the Labour Party, not just over the issue of defence but the whole question of Militant Tendency candidates and the inadequate grasp which the leadership has of the turmoil inside the party. I think people feel it is just not an acceptable alternative government, and therefore the chance is there for us to fill that void.

Healey and Hattersley both subscribed to a manifesto in which they didn't believe

Has there been a decisive moment? There have been mistakes in the campaign. The basic mistake for the Labour Party was for people like Healey and Hattersley to have actually started a campaign subscribing to a manifesto in which they did not believe. The Hattersley approach was: "We are a democratic party and whatever

Tomorrow: Michael Foot

Letter from Atlantic City

Casinos hit the jackpot but the rest go bust

Before the casinos came, Atlantic City was a poor, wretched dump of a town. Five years and billions of dollars later it is a rich, wretched dump of a town with some of America's most disgusting poverty alongside some of its most fabulous wealth. Whenever the money is going, it is not sweetening the stench of the slums and ghettos that spread haphazardly out for all who care to see just around the corner from the neon madness. At weekends it is a crazed town, with hundreds of thousands of people from Philadelphia, New York, Boston and further afield descending in countless numbers of coaches, aircraft and cars. Last weekend with the Frazier-Bugner fight (report, page 22) you could hardly move. There was not a vacant hotel room in town. It all seems so incongruous. Outside the casino hotels there is nothing, absolutely nothing, save for the poor little houses, a couple of middle-class suburbs and several tedious miles of marshland. Nowadays the city that not so long ago was the grand old lady of the East Coast, whose gentility and sophistication was attested by the people who came to spend the season, is as much a gambling town as Las Vegas. Nobody knows that more than the Las Vegas casino owners who year by year are watching their takings disappear into the ever-deepening pockets of the Atlantic City operators. The word is around, furthermore, that the Mafia has been moving money out of Las Vegas and into Atlantic City. The famous Boardwalk exists no more in the old spirit. It is dominated by flashing casino hotels, nine glittering buildings whose impact has been fast, phenomenal and irreversible. They bring 23 million people a year to this miserable little place. They generate \$1,500m (£1,000m) of revenue a year. They have sent rent and property prices through the roof. They are also the reason why there is serious talk of a \$205m redevelopment plan to raze the ravaged wasteland of the city's Inlet area - the worst of the slums - and build offices, shops and houses for rich and poor. Whether it will happen is a

matter of considerable doubt judging by the force of what the city calls its grand plan - a blueprint drawn up several years ago on how the windfall of revenues from the casinos should be spent, for the betterment of the 47,000 permanent residents. The people of the Inlet - mostly blacks and Hispanics - are fearful and have put up a sign high on the wall of one of the slum buildings: "We live here. We are going to stay here in the South Inlet." They are wrong. The land is owned by speculators and sums are being made. Consequently there has been a steady 3,000 cases of arson a year for the past three years and the Hispanic population alone has plummeted from 5,000 to 1,500. Nearly six years ago the New Jersey legislature legalized casino gambling in Atlantic City as "a unique tool of urban redevelopment". The casinos, it was argued, would turn the crumbling old town into a gem of the New Jersey shore. The first casino opened and nothing has been the same since. At least 100 seaside stores have been driven out by the land-hungry casino operators and countless hordes of small-time merchants selling hot dogs and curries to the day-trippers have silently faded away. The gambling emporiums are regulated by the Casino Control Commission, which decides everything from how the casinos can advertise themselves to the percentage the slot machines have to pay out. But at times the Commission seems to be no match for the skill of the gambling entrepreneurs, and even now they are frantically redrafting a loophole that allowed the operators to escape a rule requiring them to reinvest a portion of revenues into city redevelopment. Atlantic City has received phenomenal sums of money from city taxes, much of which has financed a huge reduction in property rates. The folks in the Inlet have not benefited, however. They have to pay anything up to \$450 a month rent for their squalid houses. The dream of rebuilding Atlantic City has proved elusive, and only time will tell if the greatest gamble of its history will pay off. Christopher Thomas

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Prince and Princess of Wales attend the premiere of *Octopussy*, in aid of The Princess of Wales' Charities Trust, and the Stars Organisation for Spastics, Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, London.
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Anglo-Swedish Society, attends a Society dinner, Hyde Park Hotel, London, 7.45.
Princess Anne visits Gloucester, presents the Carlton Junior School with The Save the Children Fund

Gold Medallion, 2, plants a tree at the High School for Girls to commemorate the School's centenary, 3, opens the new breathing apparatus training complex at Gloucester Fire Station, 4, Princess Margaret, President of the Girl Guides Association, attends the Annual General Meeting at Commonwealth Headquarters (morning) and Merchant Taylors' Hall (afternoon).
Sculpture and drawings by Rodin and his contemporaries, Lincoln Cathedral, daily 10.30 to 5; (until July 19).

Paintings by Dennis Hawkins and ceramics by Val Barry, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (from today until July 6).
Exhibitions in progress
Etchings and other intaglio techniques, museum and Art Gallery, Kew Gardens, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until June 19).
Old World News World, Antiquities from the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until 1985).
Leading entries for the design competition for a new gallery for the Oriental Museum, University of Durham School of Oriental Studies, Elvet Hill, Durham; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 1, and 2.15 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 12, closed Sun; (until Sept 30).
Last chance to see
Rainy Days at Brig o' Turk, drawings from the Highland Sketchbooks of John Everett Millais, Fine Art Society, 12 Great King Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).
Paintings by Alexander Mann, Fine Art Society, 134 Blythwood Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).
Paintings and drawings by Andrew Campbell, Colston House, Market Place, Falkirk, Gloucestershire; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, closed Sun; (until July 2).
Sporting Lives: A History of Blackburn Rovers, Museum and Art Gallery, Library Street, Blackburn; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun; (until July 2).
Talks, lectures, films
Daily Life in Assyrian Times, by Dominique Colton, British Museum, 11.30.
Films: *Ingres I (Romantic v Classic Art)* and *Ingres II*, National Gallery, 1.
Turner at Petworth, by Sarah Reid, Tate Gallery, 1.
The Period of Novelty: What's New? A Consumer Society is Born, by S. M. Brock, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.
History of the Black Country, by E. S. Hughes, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.
Music
Organ recital by Andrew Lumden, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.
Organ recital by Arnold Mahon, St Bartholomew's Church, Arnhem, Leeds, 8.
Organ recital by Jonathan Reamer, St Michael's, Cornhill, EC2, 1.
Organ recital by Marcus Huxley, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.
Recital by Pieter van der Meer, Church of St Anne & St Agnes, Gresham Street, EC2, 1.10.
Concert by Ware Trio, St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 1.05.
Concert by Morley Musica Viva Ensemble, Morley College, 61, Westminster Bridge Road, SE1, 7.30.
Walks
The London of Charles Dickens, meet Holborn Underground, 11am.
The City of London, meet Monument Underground (Fish Street Hill exit), 2pm.
London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30pm.

Nature notes

Birds are at all stages of nesting. Most of these summer broods, hidden in dense foliage, will survive, though the rain has washed out the nests of some blackbirds and song-thrushes. Garden warblers and blackcaps are sitting on their mouldy eggs loose, grassy nests, usually in brambles or honeysuckle. There are bright green young in the domed nests of the willow warblers - they are on a soft bed made of two or three hundred feathers, sometimes with their tails in the entrance. The adult willow warblers try to lure a cat or human away, calling with a pleading note, and trailing a wing as if it were broken. Young garden warblers are out in the fields; they hop heavily after their parents still expecting to be fed. Most trees are in leaf but because the leafing has been so long drawn-out, this year there has not been that remarkable moment when all the trees are green washed out at the full and in their freshest green. Horse-chestnut flowers are falling; the white blossoms reveal a deep pink mark at their centre as they wither. Hawthorn flowers are also suffused with pink as they fade. DJM

Roads

London and South-east: A40: Roadworks on Western Avenue, Croydon, Surrey, from 10.30 to 11.30. A10: Roadworks on M11 and A170 in Essex. Expected to be busy. A272: Closed between A32, junction and Petersfield, Hampshire; diversion for through traffic.
Midlands and East Angles: M6: Northbound entry slip-road closed at junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). M1: Lane closures between junctions 28 and 29 (A38, Mansfield to A617, Chesterfield). A46: Roadworks on Bridgeford gyratory, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
North: M6: Northbound lane closures between junctions 32 and 33 (M55 turn-off to Lancaster). Southbound diversions possible. A51: Roadworks on London Road, Stapleford, Cheshire.
Wales and West: Sheep Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, closed, diversion, St James Street, Cheltenham, closed. A28: Lane closures at Marsh Mills viaduct, Lee Mill, Devon.
Scotlands: A82: Temporary lights S of Oban/Arish at Blackraig. M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge). A85: Lane closures E of Farnham Bridge, Perthshire.

Weather

An anticyclone will become established over the North as a trough of low pressure approaches SW England from Biscay.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central & NW, Central N England, Midlands, N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, dry, becoming cloudy after 10.0. E. moderate or fresh; max temp 20 to 22C (70 to 72F).
East Angles, E. NE England: Sunny intervals, dry, rather cloudy at times; wind light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F), cooler near coasts.
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy and thundery at times, coastal fog patches; wind E, fresh to strong; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).
Lake District, SW, NW, Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Sunny periods, dry, wind E, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Fairly cloudy, light intervals; wind E, light; max temp 12 to 15C (54 to 59F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry, at first but rain spreading from SW to many parts; warm generally but cooler with fog patches on some occasions.
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind mainly E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough, perhaps very rough later. English Channel: Wind mainly E, fresh or strong, perhaps gale later; sea moderate or rough, perhaps very rough later. Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough, perhaps very rough later.

Sun rise: 4.46 am
Sun set: 8.13 pm
Moon rise: 2.54 am
Moon set: 3.20 pm
New Moon: June 11.

Lighting-up time

London 9.42 pm to 4.18 am
Bristol 9.42 pm to 4.18 am
Manchester 10.02 pm to 4.18 am
Penzance 9.57 pm to 4.44 am

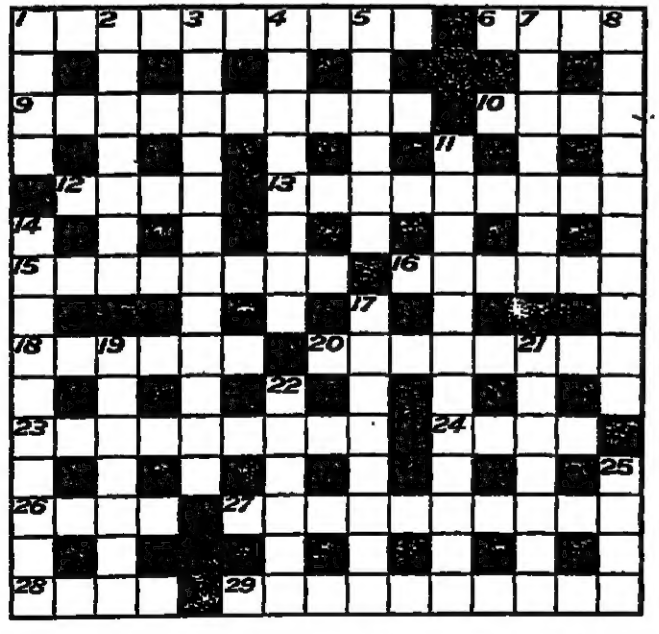
Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud 1, rain, r, snow.
Bristol 14.67, Gwent 17.89, Hereford 19.88, Inverness 11.82, Lowestoft 18.88, London 18.88, Manchester 18.88, Newcastle 18.88, Norwich 18.88, Oxford 18.88, Plymouth 18.88, Reading 18.88, Southampton 18.88, Swansea 18.88, Tyneside 18.88, Wrexham 18.88, York 18.88.

Highest and lowest

Sunday: Highest day temp: June 22C (72F), lowest day temp: June 12C (54F).
Monday: Highest day temp: June 22C (72F), lowest day temp: June 12C (54F).
Tuesday: Highest day temp: June 22C (72F), lowest day temp: June 12C (54F).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,148



- ACROSS**
- Under-tens can be an awful handful (10).
 - Singular fire-iron found in Chinese society (4).
 - He was born west of the river, not in his county town (7, 3).
 - Bespeaken by Timon? (4).
 - Numbers getting small return on investment (4).
 - Country for Joe's old men in retirement (5-4).
 - Epithet for a double-jointed beef-cutter? (8).
 - Not visible in the foreign mobile dwelling (6).
 - Offer that may take one in (6).
 - After enthusiastic start religious campaign is giving out (8).
 - Having a double meaning - just as talkative, for example? (9).
 - Cavalryman loses nothing on trail (4).
 - A timid appearance - so colourless (4).
 - Makes capital round-trip, but not metropolitan (6, 4).
 - Land distributed in the Transkei Reserve (4).
 - Garbled Heide has a reminder of mortality (6-4).
- DOWN**
- The tyranny of a stiff collar (4).
 - Enjoying 12s, he has a right to entire proceeds (7).
 - Dogmatic - thought it up in the avenue (12).
 - Member of low order can make India hop (8).
 - Kind of imagery forbidden in the Bible (6).
 - Conduct Aids for example, going over time limits (7).
 - Whereas spectators may see centuries from opening batsmen? (10).
 - Her Excellency puts a costume on after dancing sables (12).
 - Remove all evidence that school-leaver can read (10).
 - Sort of faith that asks no questions (8).
 - One guaranteeing to pay for lunch perhaps (7).
 - Fancy, a Gemini in trouble (7).
 - Writer may score with this (6).
 - Pegged for striker (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,147 will appear next Saturday